The New-York Times.

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CHRISTMAS.

The Festivities of the Day in this City and Elsewhere.

IMPOSING SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES.

Feasting the Poor at the Public Institutions—The Children Made Happy—Joy on Every Hand.

The joyful festival of Christmas tide has come and gone, leaving the world better, it is to be hoped, for the devotions which commemorate the founding of a pure religion, and the innocent pastimes and household rejoicings which characterize a universal holiday. Santa Claus has been on his annual round, and swept away again with his prancing team into the region of fancies and dreams. Young hearts have danced with delight, and little hands have clapped with glee, as amid the domestic circle the wondrous store of gifts has been revealed which the anticipated morning brings. All over the land, and in Christian homes everywhere, the bonds of family affection have been drawn still closer, and filial and fraternal affection have received a more ardent glow from the warmth of the Christmas hearth. Devotions that raise and purify the soul, festivities that make glad the heart and leave no pang for the folly of excesses, domestic gatherings and family reunions, which make the memory of home a continual benediction; these, indeed, form an appropriate celebration of the anniversary of His birth whose advent was greeted by angels with a song of "Peace on Earth, Goodwill Toward Men."

After the exercises of Christmas Eve were over, the incoming of the day was celebrated at midnight in some of the churches by ceremonies fitting for the great occasion, and from that hour till dawn solemn masses went up from the altar and the choir of thousands of Catholic cathedrals and chapels. While the full strains of the organ and the mystic chant of priests filled the dim vaults above the heads of the early worshipers, most of the world still slept the morning slumbers, and when daylight at length brought in a mild and balmy day, soft and quiet as best befits the Sabbath of the year, friend met friend with a cordial salutation and in each household there was a pleasant rivalry to see who first should wish the merry Christmas. The recipients of tin trumpets soon woke the drowsy air with strains discordant to all but juvenile ears, and the festive portion of the season was duly inaugurated. Again the devout and the thoughtful spent an hour in the sanctuary, or the curious and careless sought the church door to hear the music of the organ and the choir; but soon this duty, or this recreation over, free way was given to mirth and enjoyment. The industrious and self-sacrificing cook pursues her ardent avocation, and from the fiery furnace of the kitchen comes forth the savory bird that whilom ruled the walk, a martyr to its own fleshly greatness, and a victim to the holiday appetite of men, mockingly decked with sprigs of green for a feast to which it contributeth much, but, alas! for gallinaceous glory, deriveth naught. The succulent celery, the acidulous cranberry, with the humbler ingredients of the Christmas feast, surround in state the platter of the fallen but imperial fowl. Plum puddings and pies of rich and mysterious texture prolong the banquet, and unwonted hours are spent around the festive board amid the hilarity that comes but once a year. Then the long evening and the sports in which all forget their years and become boys and girls together, and the still night that shuts up all and makes the festal day a memory and a dream.

SKATERS DISAPPOINTED.

Skaters were doomed to disappointment yesterday. The various ponds and rinks failed to freeze hard enough the night before, obliging those who anticipated a day's fun and enjoyment on the ice, to seek it elsewhere. The Central Park Lake had a beautiful surface, but it would have disappeared from view had a crowd ventured on it. The curling ponds were used to a limited extent, and a few spots in the hollows of the blocks up town were patronized by boys; otherwise, skates were only for "show" yesterday as Christmas presents.

THE FANTASTICALS.

Several companies of Fantasticals appeared in the streets during the day. One of the best was that got up by the hackmen, and designated the "Hackmen's Sons of Pleasure." It comprised some thirty different characters, including clowns, Indians, Leparellos, pantaloons, ladies, Yankees, sailors, soldiers, and a very good specimen of that "fearful water fowl" the lion, who, excepting that his head waggled about a little too much, was a very sedate and respectable lion indeed. At the tail of the procession came a carriage with a basket of champagne and a target on the top, and several distinguished individuals inside. An enterprising reporter observing this, rushed out of the City Hall and mounted the carriage steps, doubtless with the intention of interviewing the aforementioned distinguished parties inside the vehicle. Being rebuffed, however, he sprang on the back of the carriage, and when last seen was peeping through the little window in the rear of the vehicle, holding on with one hand, and jotting down his notes with the other.

Charitable Institutions.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The exercises at this institution commenced at 11 A. M. in the large new schoolroom, and consisted of recitations, examinations in arithmetic and geography, and the performance of the A B C roundelay by twenty-seven little children, each one representing a letter of the alphabet. Addresses by Mr. HOLLIDAY, the Superintendent, and several visitors followed. At 1:30 the children marched down to dinner, of which meal 600 little ones partook. At 3:30 P. M. the Christmas gifts were distributed, and many little hearts were made glad by the donations which kind and thoughtful friends had provided for them.

The upper portion of the new building which is being erected for the institution is now completed, and comprises school and class rooms, male and female dormitories and a large play room. The Chapel, which occupies the ground floor, will not be finished for some time to come.

FIVE POINTS MISSION.

At this institution the children went through many interesting exercises in the school room of the institution, and afterwards partook of their turkey and mince pie, but beyond this no special celebration of the day took place.

THE HOWARD MISSION.

About five hundred little ones were gathered in the Howard Mission to celebrate a merry Christmas. Clean, well clothed and evidently well cared for, the children there assembled presented an appearance highly creditable to the charity whose beneficiaries they are, as well as to those immediately in charge of them. The dining halls, both upper and lower, were handsomely decorated, the central figure of each being a large Christmas tree, sent from New-Jersey, and heavily laden with presents from the patrons and well-wishers of the Mission. The Messrs. CHICKERING loaned for the occasion one of their excellent pianos, on which numerous pieces were executed by the children and others present. The exercises of the day were presided over by Messrs. A. S. HATCH and WILLIAM H. SUTTON, of the Board of Trustees, and began by singing and speaking by the children, followed by addresses from Ex-Senator LE BAU, Rev. H. D. NORTHRUP, Miss EDITH O'GORMAN and others, lasting until about 1 o'clock. After the usual old-fashioned, generous turkey dinner had been suitably disposed of by the children, their Christmas presents were distributed to them, and the day's celebration concluded with singing, all having passed off to the manifest satisfaction both of the children themselves and the large number of interested friends who had assembled to witness and sympathize with their youthful joys.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Under the supervision and patronage of this Society, a large number of little wanderers, including the newsboys, were also furnished with a Christmas dinner. Everything within the power of the Society and its friends was done toward making the season one of substantial good to those in the desert of whose existence such an oasis seldom occurs.

AT THE TOMBS.

The 300 prisoners at present confined in the City Prison were afforded yesterday an agreeable change in the regular prison diet, in celebration of the day all good Christians delight to honor. The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction ordered 500 pounds of chicken to be made up into a gigantic stew, and under the experienced hands of Miss FOSTER, the Matron, pleasantly assisted by Mr. MARK FINLEY, the prison clerk, the ingredients were made into a most excellent dinner. A large quantity of pork, potatoes, carrots, and other vegetables were also used, and the prisoners all enjoyed a hearty and most appetizing meal. Many of those confined in the Tombs had private dinners furnished them by friends. The corridors were all open to the inmates of the cells, and the scene in the main prison was a cheerful one. JOHN REAL, the murderer of officer SMEDICK, was visible, and fully contradicted the report that he is in feeble health, as his appearance was the direct opposite of that described by his friends. JOHN was in cheerful humor, and apparently interested in the conversation of JEROME BRADLEY, the bond operator. DANIEL MCFARLAND, who shot RICHARDSON, was encountered on the gallery reading a newspaper. He was pleased to meet the writer, and expressed himself as thankful to the TIMES for the impartial manner his case has been treated in its columns. Speaking of his approaching trial MCFARLAND stated that he was confident of justice and fair treatment. That he would bring an array of testimony on the trial that would materially change public opinion. The prisoner spoke of the malignant attacks made upon him by certain journals of this City. The marriage of Mrs. CALHOUN to the lawyer of his wife was also alluded to, and the interview closed with a pleasant word anent the Christmas times. Some of the ladies who visit the prison had erected the evergreen motto: "This day unto you was a Saviour born," and it was placed in the window in front of the main door. The scenes in the female prison were without interest.

THE ISLAND INSTITUTIONS.

Christmas Day was very pleasantly spent at the various island institutions. The warm mantle of kindness and benevolence spread itself over the poor and unfortunate inmates, producing gladness and cheerfulness among them and seemingly causing them to yearn for the frequent coming of the great holiday. The dinners which were provided for them were abundantly supplied with choice and substantial edibles, thanks to the generosity and care of their official guardians, and were relished in a keen and hearty way.

At Ward's Island ample preparations were made by the Commissioners of Emigration, and the Superintendent, Mr. L. R. WELLS, to make the enjoyment of the numerous immigrants and little children under their care as complete as possible. The interior of several of the buildings were dressed in holiday wreaths, and festoons of holly and evergreen, which gave the rooms a very neat and inviting appearance. Tables, profusely filled with palatable food, were prepared in the large immigrants' dining room, around which were gathered men and women of various nationalities. All alike appeared to regard the occasion as an enjoyable one. For the little orphan and half orphans occupying the Protestant and Catholic asylums, there was every facility for amusement and mirth afforded by the amiable matrons and teachers having them in charge. Besides receiving good dinners, they were made presents of toys and play things of every description, with which they had a lively frolic. Labor was entirely suspended on the island during the day. Divine services were held at the Protestant Chapel by Rev. Mr. SERENBERG, and at the Catholic Chapel by Father PRACHENSKY at the usual hour in the morning. The inmates on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands were handsomely treated by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections, who made lavish disbursements of money for poultry and meats for the friendless people under their protection. On board the schoolship *Mercury* the sailor boys were allowed every latitude for fun by their commander, Captain CHASE, and the rest of the officers, and were encouraged and assisted by them in their endeavors to make the day a merry one.

Church Services.

The services at the various churches yesterday were imposingly grand and solemn. Catholics and Protestants of every denomination celebrated the memory of the Saviour's advent in the most attractive and expressive manner. From cathedral aisle and chapel choir hosannahs arose, and were borne heavenward in honor of Him, the only begotten One. The churches were thronged with devout congregations, and all of art that could be used to enhance the grandeur of the ceremonies was brought to adorn them.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral the first mass was begun at 5 A. M., and the last grand high mass, at 10:30 A. M., was celebrated by the Very Rev. W. STARRS, V. G.; Rev. Dr. MCSWEENY, deacon; Rev. Father MCGEARY, sub-deacon, and Rev. Father KEARNEY, master of ceremonies. The sermon was preached by Rev. JOHN SHEA, S. J., President of St. John's College, Fordham, and the musical exercises, under the direction of Professor GUSTAVUS SCHMIDT, with Mme. CHOME as first soprano, supported by a large and well chosen choir, were exceptionally fine. The attendant congregation was very large.

The services at St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, commenced at 4:30 A. M., at which Rev. Dr. SWEENEY officiated. The mass, by CARL ANSCHUTZ, was sung on this occasion for the first time. The singing by the soloists, Mme. DE LUSON, soprano; Mme. ANSCHUTZ, contralto, and Signor COLETTE, basso, with a select chorus, was very fine. At the offertory, the choir sang a new arrangement of the "Adeste Fidelis" by Professor MORGAN, who presided at the organ, which, together with a full orchestra, formed the accompaniment, and greatly added to the completeness of the effect. Rev. Dr. MCGLYNN, pastor of the church, preached at the grand high mass to a goodly assemblage.

The Gregorian *Missa Regia* was sung, and Rev. Father DESHON, the officiating priest, preached at the high mass celebrated in the Church of the Paulist Fathers, West Fifty-ninth-street, at 5 o'clock in the morning. MOZART'S "Twelfth Mass" was performed at 10:30 A. M.

At the Jesuit Fathers' Church of St. Francis Xavier, the choir, one of the best in the City, under the direction of Professor BERGE, made a fine musical display. There was a new altar and splendid decorations, of a grandeur for which this beautiful temple is distinguished. There was not a spare seat in the edifice.

The first grand high mass sung at St. Teresa's (Henry and Rutger-street) Church, at 5 A. M., was LAMBALLOTTE'S "Pastoral Mass," double quartet; Miss Oloff, soprano; Mrs. Holbrook, alto; Mr. Janisky, tenor; Signor Mirino, basso. Assistant quartet—Mrs. Jenny Leonard, soprano; Miss Jacobi, alto; Herr Abele, tenor; Herr Amman, basso, and a full chorus. The whole was under the direction of Mr. GLEASON, the organist. HAYDN'S "Imperial, or Third Mass in D," was sung by the same artists at the last high mass.

A grand high mass was celebrated at St. Andrew's, corner of Park and Duane streets, at 4 A. M., and also another at 10:30 A. M. There were nine masses. Rev. Father MCCREEDY preached, and at each service Father CURRAN, the pastor, spoke on behalf of the Catholic Orphans' Asylum. MOZART'S Twelfth was sung, and DE LACEY was the organist.

At the Italian Church of St. Anthony, in Sullivan-street, near Canal, the Church of the Holy Redeemer, (German,) Third-street, near Avenue A, and in all the Catholic churches throughout the City, the services were characterized by fine music, superb decorations and large congregations. The collections taken up during the day at these churches will be devoted to aid the orphans.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

The Church of the Trinity, Broadway, was tastefully decorated yesterday in honor of the Christmas festival, and the services were unusually impressive in their character. At 10:30 the chimes were rung by Mr. JAMES AYLIFFE in the following order: No. 1, Ringing the chimes on eight bells; No. 2, Carol, "Once in Royal David's City;" No. 3, "Christmas is Come Again;" No. 4, "The Children in the Temple;" No. 5, Carol, "See the Morning Star is Dwelling;" No. 6, Carol, "Christ Was Born on Christmas Day." The religious services were commenced about 11 o'clock, the officiating clergyman being Drs. VINTON, WIPPLE and OVELBY. The musical programme during the day consisted of the Processional Hymn, 47, Ancient and Modern Collection; Venite, first tone, (GREGMAN;) Psalter—Psalms 19, 45 and 85; Te Deum, by HOPKINS in A; Jubilate, by HOPKINS in A; Creed, (Nicene) by MERBECKE; Anthem, "Drop Down Ye Heavens," BARNBY; Offertory, "There were Shepherds," HANDEL; "Gloria in Excelcis," CALKIN, and were admirably executed by the choir, which had been strengthened for the occasion. Dr. VINTON delivered an excellent discourse on the festival of Christmas, in which he exhorted all, while enjoying the festivities of the season, not to remain unmindful of their duty to the poor, but to endeavor to promote their happiness by a generous contribution to the relief of their wants.

St. Alban's Ritualistic Church was decorated with banners, candelabra, festoons of evergreens and floral adornments. The sanctuary was hung with white satin and lace embroideries. The services commenced at midnight and were kept up in the following order: Choral matins at 10 A. M.; solemn high mass at 10:45, and vespers at 4:30. The music as usual was very fine and the attendance good.

Choice selections from HANDEL'S were sung and a sermon preached by Bishop SOUTHGATE at Zion Church, in Madison-avenue. Professor GEORGE BRISTOW presided at the organ, and the music was rendered by Mme. SANARI, soprano; Miss BULL, alto; Mr. HILL, tenor; Mr. BECKER, bass and a chorus. The selections comprised Pastoral Symphony; "There were Shepherds," solo; "Glory to God," chorus, Messiah; Venite Glorias, Te Deum, FAIRLAMB; Jubilate, MOZENTHAL; "Behold a Virgin," solo; "O Thou That Tellest," chorus; "Hark the Herald," hymn; and "Hallelujah Chorus," Messiah."

At St. Thomas', Forty-seventh-street and Madison-avenue, Rev. Dr. MORGAN, rector, services commenced at 11 A. M. The church was beautifully adorned, and the singing was very good. During the offertory the choir sang "He Shall Feed His Flock Like a Shepherd." Dr. R. J. BROWN presided at the organ, and Mr. HENRY MILLARD sang tenor. Dr. MORGAN preached the Christmas sermon.

The services at St. Luke's, Hudson-street, commenced with the usual morning service, in addition to which there was a grand choral service, without a sermon, at 4 P. M.

At St. George's, Stuyvesant-square, Mme. ANNA BISHOP sang the offertory solo—a selection from the "Messiah." The programme also comprised—Christmas Carol, "Star of the Night," WILLIAMS; Venite, Anglican chant, TURLE; Psalter, chanted antiphonally, Anglican; Te Deum, in F, BERG; "Benedictus;" Musical Tunes, WILLIAMS; Recitative, "There were Angels," and aria, "Rejoice Greatly," HANDEL.

At St. John's Chapel, in Varick-street, between Beach and Laight streets, service commenced at 10:30 A. M. The anthem was the Gloria of MOZART'S Twelfth Mass, and the choir sang the Porter service in D under direction of Dr. PECH, organist. The church was festooned with vines and laurels, and all around the front of the gallery was the inscription, in green letters, "The Word was made flesh and dwelt amongst us, and we beheld His glory as the glory of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth."

At the Church of the Transfiguration, in Twenty ninth-street, near Fifth avenue, there were three services, at 7:30, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. HOUGHTON, rector, officiated and preached. Dr. BERGH presided at the organ and the congregation sang the Te Deum in F, by JACKSON; the Gloria Jubilate, and a Christmas Carol by WILLIS, as well as the usual hymns and psalms.

Dr. KRAMER, minister in charge, preached at Grace Chapel, East Fourteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, at the morning service. A quartette choir, under the direction of Dr. C. W. BEAMES, organist, sang, and there were several Christmas trees and evergreens arranged along the interior.

At the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, the following selections were sung: Anthem—"I Hear The Glad Tidings," WILSON; Venite, BUCK; Gloria, (Twelfth Mass,) MOZART; Te Deum, in E flat, JACKSON; Jubilate; Christmas Carol, G. W. WARREN; Psalm—"The People that Walked in Darkness," "There were Shepherds," Gloria, Messiah; Hymn—"Hark, What Means those Holy Voices!" S. P. WARREN; Offertory—"Inflammatus," Stabat Mater, ROSSINI.

At St. Paul's, corner of Vesey-street and Broadway, there were abundant decorations of laurels and cedar trees. Rev. Dr. DIX preached, and after the service the Sacrament was administered.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS preached on "Heathenism and Christianity compared and contrasted" at All Soul's Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twentieth-street.

At the Greene-street M. E. Church there was a Christmas concert and festival.

At the German Evangelical Lutheran St. Matthew's Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, Rev. G. VORBERG, the pastor of the congregation, preached in the morning, and in the evening the pupils of the Sunday School of the congregation were presented with gifts on Christmas trees in the church.

There were services also at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth-avenue, near Forty-fifth-street, and at St. Paul's Reformed Church, Reservoir-square, Fortieth-street, near Fifth-avenue.

CHRISTMAS AMONG THE LUTHERANS.

The German Lutheran Immanuels Congregation of Eighty-seventh-street, Yorkville, had quite a display of Christmas greens and garlands in their church. Two beautiful trees, laden with fruits, nuts, candies, toys and flags, were placed near the altar, and a large number of candles and gaslights made all appear most brilliant. The children of the Parochial and Sunday Schools had assembled in the schoolrooms, and were led into the church by their teachers at about 7 o'clock P. M., where, after going through an exercise in singing, speaking and dialogue, in which the children showed that they were under excellent teachers, as well in German as in the English language, they were all presented with books, toys, candies, dolls, &c. The church had been newly painted for the occasion, and was crammed to overflowing. The choir of the church, under the excellent leadership of Mr. LOUIS VAN GILLURVE, sang some of their best pieces. The pastor of this congregation, Rev. L. HALFMANN, is a great favorite on the upper end of Manhattan Island.

SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVITIES.

The Sunday Schools connected with the several churches in our City kept Christmas in prayer, singing, and general rejoicing. The children and teachers repaired to their schools at early morn, when, to their delight and amazement, the little ones found Christmas trees laden with many good things for them. All were tastefully decorated with evergreens, and the juveniles watched eagerly for the coming of Santa Claus, who, of course, was expected everywhere. In the evening concerts were given in many of the schools, presents were distributed, and every care taken by the teachers and trustees to make their tender charges as happy as possible.

The annual church celebration of the Sabbath School of the Forsyth-street P. E. Church of the Holy Martyrs was celebrated in the evening. After singing and other exercises, appropriate remarks were made by Rev. Messrs. MILLETT, pastor, CANFIELD, WARNER and DUYCKINCK. The boys marched round the Christmas tree and received the favors of Santa Claus, while the girls sang a hymn, the girls following in the same order while the boys sang, all being delighted with their presents. Much merriment was caused by the presentation of a little doll to Mr. MILLETT, a teacher. Miss WINE was presented by the teachers with a pair of beautiful vases, in token of the appreciation of her services. The Superintendent also received, as a token of love, a beautiful copy of SCOTT'S Poems from the school, when the exercises closed with the benediction.

German Festivities.

The Germans of this City were not altogether without public holiday amusements yesterday. Besides the theatrical performances, concerts were given at the most popular gardens, afternoon and evening. In the evening several German singing societies enjoyed themselves in entertainments of a sociable character. Chief among these was that of the Arion Society, held at the Germania Assembly Rooms. The veterans of the Twentieth (Turner) Regiment, N. Y. V., held a fair and dancing party at Turner Hall, in Orchard-street, in the afternoon and evening, for the benefit of a fund for invalids and widows and orphans of former members of the regiment.

The Day in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn being very much of a home city, many of the somewhat public celebrations of Christmas took place on Friday. This was the case in most of the charitable institutions, thus affording the people interested in their welfare an opportunity to enjoy themselves at their homes and among their friends. The services at the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches were unusually grand, and the effect of the evergreens in the "dim religious light" of some of the Episcopal Churches was such as to remind one of the old-time descriptions of the Cathedrals of England at Christmas. The scene at St. Ann's, combining the lofty-toned sermon by Rev. Dr. SCHENCK, and the grand music conducted by Mr. LOZETZ, was altogether as magnificent as it was new and interesting. The Sunday Schools of many of the churches in the Eastern and Western Districts, on assembling late in the afternoon, had their Christmas trees loaded down with ornaments and presents and lighted up, presenting an aspect of grotesqueness such as only Christmas is calculated to bring forth. The children were addressed by friends on the beauties and the duties pertaining to Christmas, and, except when singing, their little hearts went "pitty-pat, pitty-pat," in anxious longing for the candies, the oranges, the cakes, and the other things which go to make up the sum of childish happiness at such a season. The weather, although of a threatening character all day, kept up till evening, when the merriest part of Christmas was over. The confectionery stores and the liquor saloons were in rivalry all day, and it is thought that most money (as is usually the case) was spent in the latter places. The organ concert at Plymouth Church was well attended, and the audience amply rewarded for going thither. Excellent order prevailed all over the city, and the continued tooting of horns manifested the supreme happiness of the boys who delight in tooting when there is nothing they know of to make them sad.

Christmas Day on Long Island.

As usual, the people of Long Island yesterday paid all due respect to the natal day of Christianity. In every church, irrespective of caste, religious services were held and sermons preached from the text of the day. The Episcopal and Catholic churches were all beautifully decorated and well attended. Collections for charitable purposes were taken up in the churches of both of these denominations. Business was entirely suspended, and the most undisturbed quiet reigned throughout the day. In the evening services were held in the Episcopal and Catholic churches.

Christmas in New-Jersey.

Christmas was observed by the usual services in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches in Jersey City, Hoboken, Hudson City and Bergen. The attendance at the morning services in the Catholic churches was very large, and at the Episcopal churches the audiences were more numerous than on similar occasions in preceding years. The Society of St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City, held their Christmas service in the Reformed Church in Grand-street, Rev. Dr. MATSON officiating. St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Newark, was the principal centre of worship in Newark. The interior of the church was hung with evergreens, and the altar was beautifully decorated. Rev. GEO. H. DOANE, the Chancellor of the diocese, preached yesterday and was assisted in the ministrations by Rev. C. A. REILLY. Grace Church was attended more numerously than any other Protestant place of worship. This Church was also made attractive by interior decorations of more than ordinary beauty. Among other objects of interest in the Church was a stained glass window which has been recently added in memory of the late Bishop DOANE, of the diocese of New-Jersey. In Trinity Church and at the House of Prayer, appropriate services were also held, which were well attended. In Summit Rev. Dr. WIGGER officiated at St. Teresa's Church, and Rev. Dr. ROZER at Calvary Church. At the Catholic Seminary in Madison a Fair was commenced for the benefit of the new Catholic Church.

IN HUDSON COUNTY

the day passed off in an unusually quiet and Sundaylike manner, and nothing of an unusual nature transpired. About a dozen arrests were made in the several cities for intoxication. Many of the liquor saloons were closed. The usual services were held in the Episcopal and Catholic churches, all of which were well attended.

Christmas Day—Observances in Different Cities.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—Christmas was fully observed to-day. Among the religious ceremonies was the solemnization of mass on board the school ship by a Catholic priest. The services were listened to with marked attention, and at the close the boys shook hands with the reverend gentleman, who blessed them and spoke words of encouragement to them to lead good and useful lives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.—To-day was very generally observed. No business was transacted in the Departments.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 25.—Christmas was quietly observed here.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

Spirit of the London Press—The Alabama Claims and Secretary Boutwell's Policy—Ecumenical Council Committees—Reduction of the Italian Army.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The *Telegraph* to-day, in an editorial article, urges the instant publication of the Anglo-American diplomatic correspondence....The *Spectator* considers Secretary BOUTWELL a "child in finance." "His plan," the writer continues, "forbidding interest on deposits and limiting advances upon collaterals, is idiotic."....The *Saturday Review* holds the *Times'* Berlin correspondent answerable for the false rumor of a French proposal for general disarmament....The *Times* deprecates the attacks on Rev. Mr. TEMPLE, made on all sides, as uncharitable, unmanly and un-English.

ROME, Dec. 25.—The Pope will baptize the infant daughter of the Queen of Naples....The Committee on Discipline of the Ecumenical Council has been appointed, and comprises the Bishops of New-York, Birmingham, Mexico, Barcelona, Quebec, Geneva, Santa Cruz, Bolivia, Senegal, the Patriarch of Alexandria, and the Vicar of Bombay.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—The French journals have articles commenting on the fact that the Papal Constitution, entitled "*Constitutio quar Eclesiasticæ Censuræ talac sententiæ limitantur*," excommunicates almost every one.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 25.—The Swedish Government has decided that lighthouse dues are not collectable twice in the same month from the same vessel.

FLORENCE, Dec. 25.—A considerable reduction of the Italian army is proposed.

WASHINGTON.

Vote on the Nomination of Mr. Hoar—Corrected List—Honors to the Late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—A Member of Congress Nearly Suffocated to Death.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—The published statements purporting to give the probable vote on the nominations of Mr. HOAR, are erroneous in many respects. The following is the most correct list that has yet been put in print: Yeas—Buckingham, Cattell, Cole, Corbett, Cragin, Hamlin, Morrill, (Maine,) Morrill, (Vermont,) Morton, Nye, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Scott, Sumner, Trumbull, Willey, Wilson, Warner—20. Nays—Abbott, Bayard, Brownlow, Carpenter, Casserly, Chandler, Conkling, Davis, Drake, Edmunds, Fowler, Gilbert, Hamilton, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, Norton, Osborn, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Spencer, Stewart, Stockton, Mayer, Thurman, Tipton, Vickers, Williams—35. Absent—Anthony, Boreman, Cameron, Fenton, Ferry, McCreery, Pool, Sherman, Sprague, Yates—10. The main objection urged by Senators in Executive Session against Mr. HOAR was purely one of section, but no one doubts that the opposition would be quite as strong if that one had no existence.

HONORS TO THE LATE EDWIN M. STANTON.

A meeting of Senators was held at the Capitol this morning to make arrangements to attend the funeral of the late Hon. E. M. STANTON. Vice-President COLFAX, on motion of Senator SUMNER, was called upon to preside. On taking the chair he stated the purpose of the meeting, and in a few very appropriate remarks alluded to the life and eminent public services of the deceased. The following Senators were appointed a Committee to prepare suitable resolutions and make all necessary arrangements for the attendance of Senators at the funeral of the deceased: Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine; Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio; Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania; Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, and Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon. The Committee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That we have received with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, whose eminent public services entitled him to the grateful thanks of the people of the United States.

Resolved, That we tender to his widow and family our sincere sympathy in their bereavement, and in token of our respect for his memory, we will in a body attend his funeral, and follow his remains to the grave.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the widow of the deceased.

The members of the House also held a meeting this morning, and, among other business, appointed a Committee to draft a resolution of respect to the memory of the late Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON.

In addition to the names published of pallbearers at the obsequies of Mr. STANTON, are added those of Senators CHANDLER and EDMUNDS and Representatives JUDD and HOOPER.

ALMOST A FATAL FIRE.

A fire caused by a defective flue broke out between 11 and 12 o'clock last night in the residence of Hon. DENNIS MCCARTHY, member of Congress from New-York. Considerable damage was done to the house and furniture. Mr. MCCARTHY narrowly escaped suffocation in the flames, having been rescued by two friends who happened to be in the house at the time.

THE RED RIVER REBELLION.

A Declaration of Independence—A Provisional Government Established—Interesting Statements from the Seat of War.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—A special telegram to the *Tribune*, from St. Paul, says: "The declaration of independence of the Provisional Government of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory, was received from Red River to-day. It was signed by JOHN B. RUCE, President, and LOUIS RIELLE, Secretary. The preamble of the document, which is quite voluminous, recites that the Republic's authority commands the obedience and respect of its subjects; that the people, when they have no government, are free to adopt whatever form it sees fit; that the people of Rupert's Land have heretofore respected the authority of the company of adventurers known as the Hudson Bay Company, which circumstances had placed over them; that this government was far from answering the wants of the people; that that government, having abandoned them by transferring to a strange power the sacred authority confided to it, the people of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory became free from all allegiance to said government; that they refuse to recognize the authority of Canada; that in sending back Governor MCDOUGALL and his companions, coming in the name of Canada to rule them with the rod of despotism, they have but acted in conformity to that sacred right which commands every citizen to resist enslavement; that they will continue to oppose the establishment of Canadian authority under the announced form. The proclamation concludes as follows: "Furthermore we do declare and proclaim, in the name of the people of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory, that we have established a Provisional Government and hold it to be the only lawful authority now in existence in Rupert's Land which claims the obedience and respect of its people; that meanwhile we hold ourselves in readiness to enter into such negotiations with the Canadian Government as may be favorable to the good government and prosperity of this people. In support of this declaration, relying on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge on oath our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor." The Press correspondence states that the offer to treat with Canada is on terms which the Canadian Government will not be likely to assent to. The real programme of the leaders is a far more radical one, but as the English-speaking portion of the population have as yet no delegation in the council, they do not want to announce their designs until the cooperation and unity of the whole settlement has been secured, after which they will make a bold strike for independence. Colonel DENNIS, Surveyor-General of the Dominion, who organized the Indians in support of Governor MCDOUGALL, has formally disbanded his forces, and in a proclamation ordered all the loyal party to cease further action under the appeal to arms. The stone fort has accordingly been abandoned. Colonel DENNIS is still a fugitive....Another letter says: "When the party were recently captured at the residence of Dr. SCHULTZ, there were no fires in the stoves, and an examination disclosed large quantities of powder and cartridges concealed in the stoves and stovepipes. Arms and ammunition were also found under the floors. Had fires been lighted in the stoves the building and its captors would have been blown to atoms."

THE INDIANS.

The Utes and Apaches—No Trouble Apprehended—A Contest Between Whites for Government Money.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 25.—Lieutenant C. T. SPEAR, agent, and W. J. GODFREY, interpreter for the Southern Utes, deny the recent statement of apprehended trouble with the Utes and Apaches. It is true the Apaches are out on a hunt, but they do not refuse to go on the reservations. The report to this effect probably originated in jealousy. The agency was established in about the centre of the Indian reservations in Colorado, where the Indians themselves placed it, but the people of New-Mexico desire to break up the agency so as to have it located in their midst, in order that they may secure the benefits arising from the Government appropriation, which amounts to $2,000,000 per annum. Lieutenant SPEAR also says if any trouble arises the responsibility rests upon the people of New-Mexico. The Utes are peaceable and manifest a desire to cultivate the advantages of civilization, among which is education. They desire their children may be taught, and already have school houses for that purpose. The Utes are well provided for by the Government, and as a consequence are contented and will make no trouble if let alone.

Fires in the Boston Charitable Institutions—A Cotton Gin and Contents Destroyed in Tennessee.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—The laundry building connected with the Insane Asylum at South Boston, was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $5,000. The fire broke out in the drying room....A fire also broke out in the Kearney Hospital, but was confined to the chapel in the basement. It was caused by an explosion of the steam heating apparatus. The loss was $1,500.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 25.—The gin house of G. FALLS & CO., at Walnut Bend, with a quantity of cotton, was burned Wednesday. The loss was $6,000, which is covered by insurance.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TORONTO, Canada, Dec. 25.—The Ontario Parliament was prorogued yesterday by the Lieutenant-Governor. Seventy-five bills were passed during the session.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 25.—The Custom House, United States Depository, Pension Office and other Government offices will be closed Monday, on account of the funeral of Mr. STANTON. Flags were lowered at half-mast upon the receipt of news of his death, and will continue so until after the funeral.

DETROIT, Dec. 25.—A terrible murder was committed last night. An ex-policeman named KANE was found on the sidewalk with his throat cut from ear to ear. His next-door neighbor, MICHAEL CASTELLO, has been arrested for the crime. They had had a slight quarrel in a saloon shortly before the murder.

TOLEDO, Dec. 25.—The trial of PHILIP SLEIMETZ for the murder of AUGUST HECK, in June last, was concluded last evening. The verdict was guilty of murder in the first degree.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 25.—The Little Rock Railway muddle continues. Each President is out in a card this morning ventilating the character of the other.

Sudden Departure of the Spanish Gunboats from Hampton Roads.

From the Norfolk (Va.) Journal, Dec. 24.

About a dozen of the Spanish gunboats came steaming up into the Roads at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and after one or two of them running their nose on the bar, came to an anchor just off Fortress Monroe. A large crowd of spectators had gathered on the wharf to inspect the strange crafts, and various were the opinions expressed as to their qualities, &c. The vessels are very small, neat-built crafts, with rakish spars and smokestacks, and seem to be lively in the water. They are very light draft, and seemed to have but little difficulty in running all over Hampton Bar at high tide. They are about as long as the tug *America*, coppered and painted black. They are schooner-rigged, and present more the appearance of pleasure yachts than of gunboats.

The frigate *Pizarro* did not come up; and scarcely had the fleet got their anchors down and swung with the tide, when three more of the fleet came around Willoughby Spit Lightship and signaled those at anchor. They immediately got under way and went out again, and have no doubt gone to sea, as the weather was very favorable for a run around Hatteras. We do not wish them any ill, but they may meet with a warm reception not many miles off the Capes, as the Cuban iron-clad *Triumph* will be in their wake like an avenging spirit of destruction.

A Free Fight in a Railroad Train—Gentleman and Lady Passengers Injured—The Assailants Overpowered.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1869.

From a passenger who arrived here from the South on the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad train, due here at 9:25 last night, I learn the particulars of a brutal and shameful outrage. At some point below Auburn five drunken Irishmen got on the train and paid their fare to some point after some hesitation. They were furnished with the ordinary checks for way passengers, each check bearing a number signifying the station to which they had paid. After the train left Auburn Conductor CLARK went through the train, and seeing the men still seated in the smoking car, told them they had passed their station. They replied that they were going to Chatham—the next station north of Auburn. Mr. CLARK said they had paid to Auburn only, and must pay an additional fare if they wished to go further. They insisted they had paid to Chatham, but on being shown the tickets which fairly proved that they had paid to Auburn only, they assailed the conductor with the most brutal imprecations, and declared that they would ride to Chatham with or without fare. Upon this Mr. CLARK left them to collect the remainder of his fares before entering into any further controversy; but this peaceful conduct only enraged the ruffians, and shortly after Mr. CLARK left the car, they followed him for the purpose, as they declared, of beating him. The leader of the gang forced his way to the ladies' car, which he attempted to enter. He was met by a brakeman who opposed his entrance, and who was knocked senseless. By this time the passengers were thoroughly aroused to the situation. The gentlemen, therefore, in the ladies' car sprang upon the intruder. The first who approached him was knocked down, and the conductor assaulted and received a stunning blow. Another passenger then struck a heavy blow, which fortunately prostrated the brute, who was then beaten senseless. The passengers, seeing their assailant helpless, turned their attention to the other cars, where an active battle was going on between the other four rioters and the passengers. In a moment or two, the brakeman who had been knocked down approached the leader of the gang, who was still in the ladies' car, and struck him some fearful blows. The passenger also, who had been struck, seized the poker, and gave the villain some crushing blows. By this time the train had stopped at Chatham, and the other passengers in the ladies' car, to save the life of the worthless brute, who was again senseless, put him out of the car. They had hardly done so when a shower of stones and billets of wood came flying through the car windows, smashing the glass and injuring several passengers, among others, two ladies and one or more children. It seems that the passengers in the forward cars had driven the rioters off the train, and that they were taking this method of revenge. The ladies and children were hastily bestowed in the safest places in the car, while the men prepared to repulse this new attack. They had hardly done so when the leader of the gang, having partially recovered from his former punishment, came into the car and began hurling the billets of stove wood at the occupants. The passengers at once assailed him, and in a short time disabled him. They held him for a short time while search was made for a pistol or knife with which to kill him, but none could be found on the train, so he was thrown off the platform. As the train moved off he arose from the ground and attempted to get on again, but one of the men employed on the train struck him a disabling blow with a heavy bottle, which stretched him senseless and bleeding on the ground.

While this last encounter was in progress the passengers and train hands drove off the rioters, who were assailing the ladies' car from the outside, so that with the defeat of the leader the affair was all over. My informant states that the battle lasted while the train was standing at Chatham, some twenty minutes. I am not informed of the extent of the injuries received by the passengers. One man recived a severe face wound; others were more or less bruised, and several ladies and children were hurt.

RAILROADS.

The Michigan Central and the Great Western Practically Consolidated.

From the Detroit Post, Dec. 24.

It is generally known that within the past two weeks a company of gentlemen representing the English Board of Directors of the Great Western Railway, have arrived in this country upon a tour of inspection having direct reference to the business interests of that road. The advent of these gentlemen has occasioned no little curiosity in railroad circles as to the nature of their mission. It has been surmised that they had been delegated to make a complete transfer of the Great Western to the Michigan Central interest, and the theory based upon this surmise is one that has most generally obtained. Although this is wholly premature, we are enabled to state that an arrangement has been made which cannot fail to be productive of important results to the railway traffic of the West.

But in order to convey a better idea of the merits of the case, it will be necessary to refer briefly to the prime causes which have culminated in the arrangement which has now been effected. The managers of the Michigan Central have from the outset possessed the sagacity to discern the vast importance of the thoroughfare under their control as the great artery for the rapidly increasing railway traffic of the West, and in order to retain their vantage ground they have constructed a number of "feeders," some of which are already among the most prosperous of our Western roads, while others are still being pushed forward, which must tend in due time to swell the traffic of the Central to great proportions. But while matters have thus been prospering favorably at the West, so far as concerns Eastern connections matters have progressed much less satisfactorily. The interests of the Central and Great Western being identical, the difficulties attending their working under entirely different management, representing not unfrequently conflicting views, are too obvious to require elucidation. After numerous appeals to the English directors for relief, that body finally empowered a committee to negotiate with Mr. JOY, President of the Central, the result of which negotiations will, it is believed, while effectually removing the evils heretofore complained of, prove entirely satisfactory to all concerned. A working arrangement has been entered into by which all matters pertaining to the traffic common to both will be completely harmonized, preparatory, it may be, to an alliance of a still closer nature, but which the Committee referred to had no authority to make.

By this arrangement the through business, both as regards freight and passengers, will be better cared for than before, and the effect will no doubt be to add greatly to the business of the route. Its facilities will be greatly increased by the construction of the Glencoe route through Canada. Practically this will be equivalent to the addition of a new road. It will, we learn, be commenced, as soon as the weather permits, in the ensuing Spring.

The office of the general manager of the Great Western has been abolished, and that of General Superintendent, in the American sense of the term, substituted. The term of office of Mr. SWINYARD, the General Manager, would not have expired until August next, but the matter will be compromised, and Mr. W. K. MUIR, now of the Central, will assume the duties of General Superintendent on the 1st of January. He is personally one of the most popular railway managers in the country, and his large experience and eminent ability will prove peculiarly valuable in his new position.

The above arrangement also includes the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, which, in its through traffic, will be upon the same footing as the Central. The arrangement naturally results from the fact that the stockholders of the Great Western own a controlling interest in the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad. The public will be glad to learn that Mr. TROWBRIDGE will continue to fill the office of President. Mr. JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary of the Great Western, at Hamilton, has been appointed Vice-President.

Railroad Projects in New England.

From the Boston Advertiser, Dec. 25.

If all the changes are made with regard to some of our railroads which have been lately talked of, a great deal of work is to be done in this line.

The Barre Railroad from Worcester to Gardner is under construction, and it has been proposed to extend it to meet the Cheshire Railroad in Winchendon. The Massachusetts Central is seeking a middle route to Boston, between the Boston and Albany and the Fitchburg. The Cheshire Railroad proposes to extend itself from Ashburnham to Fitchburg, and it has been proposed to extend the Vermont and Massachusetts road from Ashburnham along by the side of the Cheshire to Winchendon, and then across to their own road again, making a shorter through route. It is claimed that legislation of last Winter authorizes this.

A railroad is proposed from Bellows Falls to Brattleborough and thence to South Vernon, competing with the Valley Railroad and the upper ten miles of the Vermont and Massachusetts. A railroad is also talked of from the New-London Northern Railroad at Amherst to Northampton, connecting there with the Canal Railroad. The Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad have advertised notice of a petition to the Legislature for leave to sell or lease that part of their railroad which lies between Grout's Corner and Brattleborough. The connecting roads that can purchase or lease are the Rutland, which operates the Valley, the Cheshire, which operates the Ashuelot, the Connecticut River Railroad and the New-London Northern Railroad. If these new railroads are built, it will probably establish competing lines through Massachusetts to New-York, the Rutland taking one route and the Vermont Central the other. One will probably go down over the Connecticut River Railroad to Springfield, New-Haven, and thence by land or water to New-York, and the other down over New-London Northern Railroad to New-London for a water route to New-York, and by way of Amherst, Northampton and the Canal Railroad for a land route to New-York.

It is claimed that each of these routes has its advantages and attractions. At all events, if all these plans of new railroads are carried out, the Montreal and Vermont travel ought to be well accommodated and will be likely to profit by competition. The trouble seems to be that two such good all rail land routes to New-York, with the independent water routes which each line could furnish, would hardly find business enough to support them. Besides all this, it is said that the Cheshire Railroad could step in at Bellows Falls, take freight and travel down through Keene and the Ashuelot Road to South Vernon, and there deliver it to whichever New-York line it chose. And it is said, if the Cheshire could hire or buy the railroad from Grout's to Brattleborough, they would have the key to the whole concern and help their own cause. If the Connecticut River Railroad should hire or buy it, they could interfere with the New-London and the Valley or Rutland; if the Rutland should hire or buy it, they could side with the New-London or Connecticut River Railroad as they pleased; and if the New-London Northern should hire or buy it, they would be no more likely to encourage a division of the traffic on to the Connecticut River Railroad than that road would be to divert the travel on the New-London Northern Road.

It is said also if the Connecticut River Railroad should buy or hire the road from Brattleborough to South Vernon, and the road should be built from Brattleborough to Bellows Falls, then the Rutland, representing the Valley Road, would be obliged to extend the Valley Road from Brattleborough to South Vernon, and the Cheshire, representing the Ashuelot, or the New-London Northern, might be obliged to buy the road between South Vernon and Grout's Corner, and by building about a mile of new road up the Connecticut River on the east from Northfield bridge to the Ashuelot, avoid two bridges across the Connecticut River and make another great through route by the way of Keene. These are some of the whisperings we have heard. If a tithe of these plans is carried out there will be likely to be a muddle among these several railroads.

Brutal Assault in Hudson City.

PETER SULLIVAN, a respectable citizen of Hudson City, was seriously injured last evening by JOHN FOX, who assaulted him without provocation, in Newark-avenue. SULLIVAN, who was a partial stranger to FOX, stepped out to go to church and was met, when a short distance from his house, by FOX who asked him to take a drink. SULLIVAN refused, when FOX attacked him with great desperation. The assailant knocked his victim down with a club and beat and kicked him with great violence. SULLIVAN escaped finally, bearing serious wounds, and obtained a warrant for the arrest of his assailant.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

TO THE INFANT SAVIOUR.

A CHRISTMAS HYMN.

We know why Thou wert born,
At midnight, cold, forlorn,
Each brighter star, perchance, obscured or set;
A little straw Thy bed,
No pillow for Thy head,
Thy swaddling-clothes Thy only coverlet:—
It was that we might *love* Thee.

Hadst—with the glorious band,
That in Thy presence stand
Waiting Thy will—Thou come, O dearest Lord!
In gold and purple drest,
A King, nay God, confest,
Oh! then, we had with awe-struck gaze adored,
But, ah! might not have loved Thee.

I see the shepherds spread,
To shield Thy houseless head
From the cold wind, their fleecy cloaks; I hear
The whispered prayers they make,
I see them kneeling take
Thy little hand, and from it kiss the tear
Thou weep'st, that they may love Thee.

I see Thy Mother's smile,
Yet hear her sigh, the while
She muses what Thy suffering lot may be;
I see her o'er Thee bend
With Joseph, as they tend
Thy wants with pitying care, and silent plea,
That all the world may love Thee.

Thy cradle is the hard,
Cold manger, but Thy guard
Adoring seraphs, who, with folded wing
Veiling Thy closed eyes, keep
A still watch o'er Thy sleep:
Oh, would, sweet Babe, my God, my heavenly King:
That we, like them, could love Thee!

THE INCUMBENT OF BAGSHOT.

BY THE BARON SCHLIPPENBACH, K. S. L.

I had just arrived from Oxford, and was standing at the book-stall of the Paddington terminus, inquiring for a cheap edition of one of Lever's early novels, when a middle-aged man, a clergyman, came up to the same stall, and asked the bustling newspaper man, who was busy folding a bundle of newspapers still wet from the press, for a second-hand copy of Warburton's *Crescent and the Cross*. I hardly know why, but the face of my fellow-purchaser struck me as a remarkable one; and being a little of an artist, and about as much of a physiognomist, I gave him a long and studious look. He was a tall, strongly-made clergyman, in high church costume—collarless coat, cassock waistcoat and Roman collar; and there was a deep band of crape round his hat. A high, wide brow, rather deeply furrowed by contemplation; keen, cold, gray eyes; a close-pressed mouth, and a full bold chin, indicating an inflexible will—were the chief points I observed, combining to produce the face of a man of strong sense and determination. For a missionary Bishop, or a HAVELOCK—allying the soldier and the man of religion—such a face seemed to promise every qualification. His manner, quiet, self-possessed, imperturbable, was just what might have been expected from such a countenance. As a head of my college, as my Colonel, as the head of my firm, as my doctor in the hour of danger, as my priest, as my Bishop, I could have believed and confided in such a man. A magnetic sense of power, physical and mental, seemed to pass from him and instantly overcome my weaker will.

"How much?" I said; "two shillings?"

"Two shillings."

I took out my purse, but found, to my mortification, I had no more silver, and only the two £20 notes my father had sent me for my trip in Cornwall.

"I am so sorry," I said to the bookstall keeper; I have no silver, and only two £20 notes. I suppose I could not take the book and pay for it when I return from Cornwall?"

"Not exactly," said the man insolently, as he slapped the damp papers together; "I've done that once too often. No, not for Joseph!"

"You need not be insolent," I said, rather ruffled.

"We don't give credit, Sir, at this establishment."

"Pray allow me to have the pleasure of paying for the book in question," said my fellow-purchaser, stepping toward me. "I think I heard you say you were going west,—to Cornwall. So am I. We are, perhaps, going to the same hotel."

I thanked him, accepted his offer, and explained that I had some notes in my purse, but no silver. I was going to the Great Western Hotel.

So was he. My luggage and his, he believed, had just gone on by the same truck. We walked together to the hotel. He proved most agreeable; a thorough traveled man of the world, full of anecdote and humorous allusion. Reverend Henry Atkins, Vicarage, Bagshot, that was the name and address he gave, as we stood in the hotel office taking our bedrooms. We were both, we found, going to Exeter by the 7:15 P. M. train the next day. I changed one of my notes, paid back the small sum borrowed, thanked him, and we parted.

"I hope we shall meet again," he said on parting.

He followed the porter who carried his trunk and bag up stairs. I watched him as he went up out of sight, and said to myself, "That man was born for a statesman or a General; what a pity such a mind should be restricted to the petty cares of a small parish! Well," thought I, "if every one was in his right place the world would be very different."

I went to the theatre that night to see the last burlesque, as eager for London amusements as an Oxford man who had been reading hard for his degree might be pardoned for being. I did not stay for the last piece, and got back to the hotel about half-past eleven. To while away half an hour I strolled into a billiard room near the hotel. There was a raffish sort of pseudo-military man there playing with a friend, a little Jew. They played reasonably well, and once or twice the Captain (as he was called) made a winning hazzard that rather astonished me, had it not been obviously the effect of luck more than of skill. At the end of the game the Jew left, and the Captain, after one or two experimental strokes, in which he failed, asked me if I had any objection to a game. I accepted the invitation, being rather proud of my play. Just as I had selected my cue and chalked the end, the little Jew returned and perched himself on a high seat close to the marker. Five shillings a game the Captain proposed, just to prevent it being insipid.

"One gets so doosed careless," he said, "if one doesn't play for something.—Mosy, be kind enough to touch the bell. I must have some brandy hot; that infernal cham we had at Greenwich has, I declare, made me feel quite queer."

The waiter came; and after a gulp of the brandy, the Captain said he felt more himself, and made one or two very-fair strokes; then he fell off again, and missed twice.

"Fred, you're no good to-night; not a bit of good," said the Jew. "I shall put my money on this gentleman, for he plays a good steady game."

I made three very good strokes in succession, encouraged by this praise, (ass that I was!); and every time I scored the Jew rolled back in his seat and exclaimed with unction,

"Stroke, indeed!"

As I turned to chalk my cue and take the red ball out of the left-hand top pocket, into which I had struck it, I saw, to my surprise, the stern calm face of my friend of the morning fixed steadily on me. He had come in unnoticed by me, and was sitting near the marker, and speaking to him in a low voice. I nodded to him, and went on with the game, which I won in a canter.

"Like my confounded luck!" said the Captain, tossing down the five shillings and spitefully digging his cue into the chalk till it actually squeaked with pain; "but I'm always a happy go lucky: come, I'll have another go."

"That's right, Fred," said the Jew; "never say die; but, lord, you're no match for this gentleman. You never could do the long stroke; you never put side enough on, does he, marker?"

The drowsy marker, who had been mechanically doling out the score, shrugged his shoulders and said:

"The Captain plays a very good game when he tries; but he does not always leave 'em as he should do."

"Suppose we have a little more liquid before we begin again," said the Captain to me. "What shall it be? I feel awfully dry. Let's have some more brandy. I can't hit it, somehow, to-night at all. How awfully I missed that last cannon?"

"Well, you did," said the Jew. "Why, I believe I could have got that."

"O, of course you could; you can do anything. Touch the bell, marker; thank you. Excuse me a moment, Sir; I must just go and secure my bed. I didn't tell them I should sleep here. Come along Mosy, and see about yours."

The moment they had gone, the Vicar of Bagshot came straight up to me with a very serious and earnest expression on his face.

"You may think me intrusive," he said, "but do let me strongly advise you not to play another game with that fellow. That is Macdougall, one of the most notorious billiard sharpers in London; the Jew is an accomplice. The rascal has let you win the first game; he'll now propose higher stakes, and win. Take care too, or they'll doctor your brandy. They've gone out now to get something to make it get into your head faster before the betting begins. I have no motive, you must see, but the interest I feel for a young man unacquainted with London tricks. Hush! here they come."

Just at that moment the brandy and the two thieves came in. I observed the Jew instantly go toward the smoking glasses and stir one of them round as he turned his back to me.

The Captain pulled off his coat, turned up his right shirt-cuff, and spotted the red ball with his usual gay nonchalance. "You begin," he said.

"Thank you," said I, putting on my coat, "I don't think I shall play any more to-night."

"Not play? not play? why, you engaged with me," he said, looking round the room in surprise, half in suspicion, half in anger. "May I ask, sir, what has produced this sudden change of intention?"

"Marker," said I, "you may take that brandy and water—I have had enough; I'm afraid you'll find it rather strong."

"O, I see, said the Captain, unmasking at once and advancing threateningly toward the Vicar, who was watching him like a hawk. "This fellow here, whoever he may be, has been good enough to slander me and my friend while my back was turned. And pray, Sir, who are you?" As he said this he walked up to the Vicar, flourishing the butt end of his cue menacingly. "I don't know your name," he said, with a long impudent fixed stare, "or where you are parson, but you're as like a lag I once knew in Australia as two peas. You remember Gentleman Jack, Mosy?"

"Of course I do, and, s'elp me, but he's the very image of him," jabbered the Jew.

"You were, then, I presume, in the same chain gang," said the Vicar, as he rose and clenched his fist. "I'll bear this insolence no longer. You are both notorious billiard sharpers; the marker knows it, and has been paid for admitting you. The Police all know you. One word more and I'll ring the bell and send the waiter for a constable and give you in charge. Now you be off. I won't take the trouble to knock down this sham Captain for his insolence—a feather would do that. Go, both of you; I'll not let my friend here be robbed by two such pitiful thieves."

The Captain was a poltroon. I saw that he could have stabbed the Vicar on the spot. His color came and went. He had once resolved on a rush; then a fear seized him, as saw his adversary standing like a marble statue—a phalanx in himself. Muttering and cursing, the two rascals slunk away, like Satan from the spear of the archangel.

"Perfect strangers to me, I assure you, gents," said the marker; "never seed 'em afore in my life."

"You don't to take your brandy," said I.

"Don't seem to care for any more, thank you, Sir. You pay for the table, Sir?"

"He doesn't deserve it, but still pay," said the Vicar. So I paid.

"The Police shall know how these rooms are conducted, depend upon it," he said to the marker as we left: "you might as well garrotte a man at once. What a city!" he said to me as we turned to the hotel, and I thanked him for his good advice. "What a whirlpool of godless iniquity! Adulterated bread—adulterated wine—adulterated beer—adulterated medicines—the very adulterating ingredients themselves adulterated! At every foot one walks a snare; in every street a pitfall; virtue only vice disguised, and vice itself as like virtue as if she was her twin-sister; sham everything! When will the fire descend upon it? When will the fire descend?"

In the coffee room, where we sat talking for half an hour, I expressed my surprise at the Vicar's entering a public billiard room.

"You do not know me," he said. "I am like Paley; I am never afraid of humbugs. I like to see the devil's schemes, that I may counteract them. We Church-of-England men know too little of the world; that is why the Belials and the Asmodei of cities cheat and fool us so often and outrageously. I make a point, when I visit the metropolis, of occasionally going to such places. Another night you might have met me at Cremorne, or at the equally dangerous Alhambra. It is my duty, sir, and however unpleasant, I go everywhere to see sin and folly at their flood-tide. You will at least admit that my experience of rascality has been useful to you to-night?"

"I owe you a thousand thanks," I replied. "I had heard of billiard sharpers, but had never met any before."

"I think I'll wish you a good-night now," he said, "as I am accustomed to early country hours, and I begin to feel what children call 'the sandman' busy at my eyes. To-morrow, then, at 7:15, we meet. Good-night."

So I wished the Vicar good night, and we parted. I was out nearly all day, making calls and transacting business. I got back to the hotel about half-past six, ordered down my luggage, and asked at the bar if the Rev. Mr. Atkinson was gone. The porter said he was on the platform waiting for me. He had just paid his bill and taken his luggage forward.

"I took my ticket, but did not see him. I got my luggage labeled for Exeter; still he did not appear; but when the guard opened the door of a first-class carriage for me, I found a plaid and some books on the opposite seat.

"There's a gentleman, Sir, a clergyman, taken that seat. He's been looking for a friend. I suppose that's you, Sir. If he don't look sharp, he'll miss the train."

The guard had already come for the tickets. The sharp cry, "Take your seats!" had just gone forth, when the Vicar came running up, and said, "Open this door, guard." The guard opened the door, and the Vicar took his place, laughing, opposite me. I hardly knew him at first, for he wore a large dark greatcoat, and had on a traveling cap drawn down over his eyes and with flaps over his ears. He had a roll of papers and two magazines in his hand.

"How I hate this fuss and hurry!" he said, as he folded his plaid over his legs; "how I hate this destruction of all individuality! When I was young, the coach-journey was a deliberate quiet affair—the traveler was a recognized individuality. The coachman and guard knew you, and chatted; the ostler chatted; the insides and outsides knew you, and chatted. There was interest in every village; the people came out to see you pass; the inn dinner was amusing. Now you are a mere parcel sent by train. The pointsman, the signalman, are mere machines not cared for by you, and not caring for you. Whiz, rattle, battle, scream, hiss! away you are flashed, and the only thing to break the journey is the name of a station so pronounced as to be unintelligible."

I laughed, and hinted at the annoyances, delays and dangers of the old system—the overladen coaches, the exorbitant landlords, the endless fees.

"Well," he said, "perhaps in a future age of balloons or electric-spark expresses, people will talk of the delight of railway traveling. The past is always praised in order to spite the present."

Then we fell to reading. We had scarcely begun before—whirr!—the darkness of a tunnel fell upon us.

"It is always so," said my amusing companion. "I never began to read in a railway in my life that we did not pass through a tunnel before I had well got through the first page."

My traveling companion was an extraordinary person. He had been everywhere, and seen everything. No capital of Europe but he knew intimately.

"You seem surprised," he said, "at my having traveled so much; but when I was at Oxford I spent all my long vacations in traveling; and during the little time I was in the army, before more serious convictions induced me to enter the Church, I saw something of the colonies."

The Vicar's information seemed boundless. He discussed the geology of Devonshire and the mineralogy of Cornwall. He had views on military tactics and artillery. He was interested in engineering and chemistry, and seemed quietly conversant with all the latest discoveries in the latter science.

"I went the other day," he said to me, as it began to grow dark, "to a lecture on alchemy. The Professor expressed his belief in great discoveries shortly to be made, in something that would supersede coal and steam, in serial navigation, and in the transmutation of metals. But I tire you?"

"Not at all."

"He expressed his own and Liebig's belief that the manufacture of diamonds and gold would soon be possible by the merest tyro. He showed us small rubies that had been produced by chemical action. There seemed no bound to the discoveries this thoughtful man did not suggest—the principle of beef and corn from the common earth, gold and jewels from the very roadside flints; gold would soon, he said, be of no value, poverty would disappear from the earth; new manures would turn the deserts into prairies, and double the resources of the world. He ridiculed steam; he—"

All this was profoundly interesting; but, somehow or other, wearied by a long day's fagging about London, I felt drowsy, and the words of my companion seemed suddenly to change into a buz, buz, buz, buz, that kept in cadence with the sound of the train as it tore through part of Devonshire.

I fell asleep, and a dream arose before me. I was alone at night in a railway carriage with a man who thought me asleep. He stole toward the door, unlocked it quietly with a railway key he drew from his pocket, and opened it. Then rifling my pockets, (some strange numbness prevented my crying out,) he dragged me to the door, and shot me out into the darkness. The horror of that moment and some rustling movement in the carriage awoke me. I scarcely knew why, but a strange instantaneous caution prevented me moving or at once opening my eyes. At that moment I felt a light hand, with practiced care, touch my breast pocket, where my money was, and felt hot breath upon my cheek, as if some one was listening to my breathing.

Presently I felt the breath no longer, nor the motion of the hand, and heard my companion—for the breath and hand were his—return to his seat. A moment or two after, without moving, I opened one eye for an instant only, and to my horror and surprise saw the Vicar sitting at the further window perfectly bald, and with a wig in his hand—a pair of black mustaches and a beard were on his knees, and he was slipping a pair of large green spectacles into a shagreen case; a little bottle and a small sponge were on the cushion by his side.

What did this mean? Was it possible this intellectual, thoughtful clergyman was, after all, only a common swindler flying from justice? What should I do? Should I at once arouse, and denounce him? No; he might be armed, and might shoot or stab me before I could summon the guard or arrive at the next station. No. I resolved to lie still, and wait till I could either change carriages or inform the Police. The train rattled on, as if bound to rush forever through illimitable space—on, on, through the yielding darkness.

All at once a strange medicated smell spread around me, and before I could open my eyes, a sponge steeped in chloroform was pressed chokingly tight over my nose and mouth. I tried to resist, but I felt an irresistible faintness creep swiftly over me; at the same moment my watch and purse flew from my pockets, and I was dashed back contemptuously upon the seat—a living corpse.

When I awoke, I was lying on a bed in the Exeter Hospital, faint, exhausted, and scarcely able to move. The doctor said I had had so heavy a dose of chloroform, that my recovery for a long time seemed doubtful. I need hardly say I had been stripped of everything by my friend the Vicar, who was a professional thief of the highest class.

About two years after that event, the following paragraph met my eye in a Leeds paper:

"STRANGE DEATH OF A THIEF.—On Thursday, a first-class passenger by the night mail North fell from a carriage a few miles beyond Carlisle, and was killed on the spot. It is supposed that he was a professional thief, and having chloroformed and robbed a fellow-passenger, a rich manufacturer from Bradford, was trying to creep into an empty second-class carriage, the better to escape at the first station, when he lost his hold and fell, the train passing over him. A guard has recognized him as John Rogers, *alias* 'Gentleman Jack,' a returned convict, long notorious for railway robberies. Rogers, who was an accomplished and well-educated man, had once been in the Church; but having had his gown taken from him for disgraceful conduct, he left England, and obtained a commission in the Neapolitan service; being eventually driven from that also, he turned swindler, card-sharper and swell-mobsman. Latterly, having escaped from Australia, he has infested the chief English lines of railway under various disguises, and from time to time chloroformed and robbed any passegers who were unlucky enough to travel with him by night alone."

THE "STARLING" IN CALIFORNIA.—If California has no mocking-bird, like the South, and no bobolink, like New-England, it nevertheless has its starling. The song of the bobolink is a sort of ecstacy—"pure rapture," as Ik Marvel says—the inspiration of its favorite clime in the Carolinas; and it sings never so well as when swaying blithely on a wind-rocked bush. The mocking-bird, too, sings with a Southern abandon, shaking from its little throat "floods of delicious music." But the starling has the richest voice. It sits all the morning in the modest place it loves—generally hidden in the bush—and, from the fullness of its own deep and quiet joy, pours forth the incomparable sweetness of its orisons. It needs no squirts and jumps of coquetry, no flitting and swinging on the bush, and flashing of gaudy colors in the sun, to trick forth its peerless song. In my opinion, the California starling is the one perfect singer of our continent. France has never produced a contralto singer, and Italy can boast but little more, but ice-bound Scandinavia gives us JENNY LIND and NILSSON. The flippant songsters of the sunny South (for the bobolink is really Southern) can never compare with the starling, dwelling in the cool and changeless mountain valleys of California.—*Overland Monthly.*

THE DERIVATION OF GRAIL.—In giving the following notes on the current derivations of the word *graal* or *grail*, we are aware that we are bestowing comfort upon many a household, especially the learned and clever men who move therein, and whose helpless ignorance on the subject might be fatal to their renown. To begin with, nobody knows what that word comes from. But many have guessed, and guessed more or less to the purpose, chiefly less. The most currently accepted notion is that *graal, greal, gradal*, is originally *gradella*, old Spanish *gresal*, old Venetian *graellino*—vessel, plate, basin. *Garalis*, as an implement containing food, is found in German documents of the ninth century, together with *cochlear*, a spoon. *Kar*, both in Old German and Danish, means vessel, and thus the word would be of good Germanic origin, did it not unfortunately mean rather that which is contained than that which contains. The *Saint Greal* thus became, in the opinion of others, the *Sang Real* or Royal Christ's blood. This view is confirmed by the old tale (J. DE VORAGINE) of a vessel consisting of one big emerald which the Genoese received as their part of the spoil at the conquest of Cæsarea by the crusaders in 1101, and which was called *Santo Catino*, ("that which the English call in their books *Sangreal*,") so that, by taking the initial *g* of the second word as the final letter of the first, *Sang Real* was obtained from *San Gréal*. Another derivation is from "Coral," which was supposed to possess wondrous qualities in the middle ages. Yet another points to "panis gradilis," a certain portion of bread given to the people from an elevation, first under AURELIANUS, in Rome, a custom transplanted into Byzantium by CONSTANTINE. We leave our readers to choose from these theories, and we shall watch with keen interest the next original dinner table talk on the subject.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE ADVANTAGES OF RAILROADS.—Who, indeed, can estimate the benefit to mind and intelligence derived by the millions who traverse the length and breadth of the land? A railway carriage full of people is a great school, and we need not be philosophers or moralists in order to learn many a solid lesson from the flow and ebb of human life passing before us as we move from station to station. And do not the railways subserve many a purpose of love and mercy? How speedily may an absent member of a family proceed to perform the last act of affection to a dying relative! How prompt may be the relief in case of disaster! How much are the bonds of friendship and relationship cemented by the visits of friends whom business and fate keep distant from one another! For thousands of benefits—economical, social and political—we are indebted to the railways. But for them no British Association, and no Social Science Congresses would ever have been held. But for them no international exhibitions of art and industry could have been celebrated. Civilization owes to them one of its main incentives. By them knowledge and science are making enormous conquests. May we add, that by their instrumentality the days are hastening when the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea!—*Saint Pauls.*

THOUGHTS ON POETRY.—In speaking of Mr. TENNYSON, we remarked that, could we imagine him transplanted to the Elizabethan era, he would have been a much smaller poet than he is now, and probably the mere writer of a few courtly masques; whereas, if we could imagine SHAKESPEARE transplanted into ours, he would very likely not have worked as a poet at all—or, if he had persisted in following his bent, have been considerably inferior, in work done, to the actual Mr. TENNYSON with whom we are acquainted. The explanation, of course, is that the climate of the Elizabethan age was so fine and bracing—so favorable, in fact, to the growth and development of one predisposed to be a really great poet—that Mr. TENNYSON would have been nipped to the ground, and where he now daintily clambers would have been compelled to crawl; while the climate of the Victorian era, on the contrary, is so relaxing, that where Mr. TENNYSON thrives and luxuriates to the full extent of his natural capacity, SHAKESPEARE, like the tree transplanted to the equator, would have apparently changed his whole nature, and ceased altogether to bear poetical fruit. What publishers call a "demand" for poetry on the part of the reading public, and what severe critics would call an itch for versifying on the part of innumerable gentlemen and ladies, have nothing on earth to do with the production of great or even fairly good poetry. The versifying mania has raged in all known epochs with about equal severity—thus fortifying the presumption that mere individual proclivities are pretty constant generation after generation—and certainly there is no abatement of the disease just at present. Just as little is its quality affected by the "demand" for it, which, during the last five or six years, at any rate, has been very remarkable. For art is not like dry goods, whatever some people may think or indolently assume to the contrary. The law of demand and supply breaks down when once you pass the limits of craft, and invade the region of art. Though the material and labor requisite for the production of art must be paid for somehow, all the money in the world cannot produce one stroke of art, any more than it can produce the notes of a nightingale. The proper conditions alone can produce that, and demand is not one of them, much less all of them. Financial patronage—whether it be the patronage of wealthy, cultured dilettanti, of a luxurious, getting-on and aspiring public, or a centralized and tasteful State—is equally powerless to evoke manifestations of art if the social conditions are wanting to its development. Financial patronage may found academies, distribute prizes, confer laureateships, instigate unbounded competition. But what then? Great art, whether it be poetry or any other of its branches, bears as much resemblance to birthday odes, or poems that run through innumerable editions, as a monarch of the forest does to a faultless park paling, or a wind-stirred group of water reeds to an exquisitely-finished cane-bottomed chair. Naturally this age, having plenty of money, and having procured with it an immense amount of desirable things—underground railways, ocean steamers, splendid carriages and horses, rare and long-kept vintages, enormous mirrors, miles of lace, new colors, exciting novels by eminent hands, newspapers without end, gorgeous spectacles, naked dancing girls, deft cooks, many courses, and a mild religion—is likewise desirous of having great art, which it has always heard is a good thing, and which it likewise fancies it has got. For why should it not have it? It is quite ready to pay for it. To pay what for it? That is the question. Ready money. Alas! ready money is not the price of great art. Great art is to be reached only through spontaneity, simplicity, faith, unconscious earnestness and manly concentration.—*Temple Bar.*

LORD AMBERLEY ON MORMONISM.—Can we attempt to discover the causes of so extraordinary a success, achieved by a religion so opposed to the tendencies of the age? Any solution of this problem must, of course, be more or less conjectural, yet an attempt to solve it ought not to be omitted. Apart from the temporal advantages of a settlement in the Valley of Salt Lake—an attraction which could not operate during the first eighteen years of the existence of the sect—a cause of sufficient power may perhaps be found in the doctrine of the continuance of revelation in modern times. Not only is every man among them supposed to be assured by personal revelation of the truth of his faith, but he knows that his prophet is guided by Almighty Power; he is certain that the affairs of his Church are the subject of direct intervention from the Father of mankind; he feels that he is living under a code of laws that have come down from heaven. Now to human nature, ever craving for some distinct communication of the divine will and the divine mind, a faith like this is full of consolation. It offers precisely that infallible certainty which natural piety desires. The belief in heaven-sent prophets and sacred books—a belief which is shared in one form or another, not only by all European nations, but by the inhabitants of China, Japan, India, Thibet, Siam, Ceylon, Persia and other countries—has its source and origin in this same desire. Catholicism satisfies it by its theory of a living Church, appointed to lead the footsteps of the faithful with unerring voice by means of its ever-present priesthood. Protestantism is less successful in meeting this natural want. It offers the Bible for the guidance of mankind, but leaves the innumerable questions raised by the interpretation of that Bible to the uninspired and fallible judgment of the individual believer. Here it is that Mormonism steps in, offering the clear light of revelation in place of the feeble flicker of private opinion. It confirms the faith of the sectary that this Bible, which he is endeavoring to follow, is true, but proves to him, also, that hitherto he has not understood it. Hence the fact that its success (where it has succeeded) has been in Protestant countries; hence its comparative failure among Catholic populations. The latter are provided by the Church with that certainty which the Protestant wants; and they are not accustomed, like Protestants, to draw independent inferences from the study of the Bible. That this is the only cause of the success of Mormonism, I do not pretend; others have doubtless coöperated with it, but that this has been one of the most powerful it would be difficult to dispute.—*Fortnightly Review.*

STRANGE ILLUSIONS—MEN-WOLVES AND VAMPIRES.—Both illusions and hallucinations may appear in an epidemic form. One of the principal forms of epidemic illusion is the vision of armies in the clouds. All history abounds with instances of this nature. A curious illusion of another kind on one occasion occurred at Florence, which depended upon atmospheric causes. Great numbers of the inhabitants were collected in the principal streets of the city for some hours; they contemplated with great attention the figure of an angel floating in the air, and expected some great event to follow immediately; when it was discovered that the phenomenon was caused by a cloud covering the dome, in which was reflected the image of the golden angel surmounting the edifice, which was strongly illuminated by the rays of the sun. History also tells abundantly of epidemic hallucinations; the Crusades were especially rife in such portents. Scarcely was the signal for the first crusade given than the apparitions commenced; every one recounted his visions, the words he had heard, the orders he had received. The people, the armed multitude, perceived in the air signs and portents of all kinds; but it was especially when the Crusaders had penetrated into Asia that the prodigies multiplied. They saw on all hands the saints descending and fighting for them at the head of angelic hosts. But it is needless to mustiply illustrations of this kind of epidemic.

There existed for some centuries two singular forms of epidemic hallucinations—*lycanthropy* and *vampirism*—which prevailed extensively among great numbers of the people. "The origin of lycanthropy," says M. BOISMONT, "goes back to the most ancient epochs of paganism. In this illusion the unfortunate sufferers believed themselves to be changed into wolves.... It was especially in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries that this singular illusion was most widely spread in Europe. The cynanthropes and lycanthropes abandoned their dwellings to bury themselves in the forests, letting their nails, hair and beard grow, and pushing their ferocity to such an extent as to mutilate, and even kill and eat, children that fell in their way." Many of them confessed these things in such a manner as to indicate their insanity; but the ignorance of the times was such that they were supposed to be in pact with Satan, and they were burned at the stake, in great numbers, as the supposed witches were.

On Vampyrism, M. BOISMONT remarks:

"When a man is subjugated by superstition and terror, there are no ideas so grotesque that they may not become realities. One of the most singular aberrations of this kind is that which is known under the name of Vampirism, of which we find the traces even in the Talmud. This epidemic reigned about the commencement of the eighteenth century in many parts of Hungary, Moravia, Silesia and Lorraine. The peasants who were the subjects of it believed that after death their enemies had the power of appearing to them in various forms. Some dreamed that these malevolent spirits took them by the throat, strangled them, and sucked their blood; others believed that they really saw these monsters.... Mystical ideas of an expansive character, exalting the imagination, produced these various ecstacies to which we have referred; and which had, as characteristics, celestial visions of all kinds. It is to the same influence that we must refer the apparitions and the aural illusions of the *dance* of the convulsionnaries of St. Medard, the ecstatics of Cevennes, the *possessed* of Loudon, and others of the same kind.—*A Physician's Problems.*

THE STORY OF TOM SOPER'S WILL.

"What induced him to do it?" was the question.

"Heaven knows!" was the answer.

But the long and short of the matter was this:

Mr. Tom Soper, an attorney by profession, had established himself, many years ago, in the little town of Cogswell, under the patronage of old Lady Dudgeon, who was a distant cousin of his; and being a man of agreeable manners, he became so great a favorite with that lady, that not only was the management of all her affairs placed in his hands, but it was generally supposed that she had in a manner adopted him—he being an unfortunate orphan of about five-and-thirty—and intended to endow him with all her worldly possessions, when she should require them no longer herself. But Mr. Tom Soper was an ambitious man, he was an impatient man, and was not content to look forward to a happy future, but wanted a happy present as well; and, in seeking that happiness, which with him assumed the shape of money, he permitted himself so to manage his relative's affairs that a portion of her income found its way into his own purse. Lady Dudgeon discovered these proceedings, and there was a hot quarrel. Mr. Soper was forthwith disadopted, and sent about his business; he had killed the goose that had laid the golden eggs, and went about declaring that it had only died to spite him, that any reasonable bird would have lived through the operation and been all the better for it—a little gentle bleeding for the good of its health. Lady Dudgeon, however, refused to look upon it in that light, and forthwith installed another distant cousin, a young lady this time, in the position of first favorite. People said that Mr. Soper's ingratitude had broken Lady Dudgeon's heart and hastened her death; but, as she survived that little episode some ten years and was eighty-eight when she did die, perhaps old age had as much to do with it as anything else.

Mr. Soper, on receiving the melancholy tidings, put on his hat and went up to the house of mourning; for, said he, notwithstanding certain unpleasant misunderstandings that had arisen between him and the deceased, he had ever regarded her with unlimited affection, and all differences were forgotten in the grave, and moreover, as next of kin, it was his melancholy privilege to take the management of affairs into his own hands. This claim of being next of kin startled everybody, but nevertheless was a just claim; Lady Dudgeon had outlived all her nearer relatives, and no one had given a thought to the matter except the party most interested—and that he was interested to a very great extent was soon proved by the discovery that there was no will. No, poor little Miss Champion had to pack up her things and go home again; and after ten years of expectation and seclusion with old Lady Dudgeon this was hard; but there was no help for it, so home she went, and became in due time a governess.

As inheritor of Lady Dudgeon's wealth, Mr. Soper retired from business and became a popular man—popular from mere dint of money; he spent profusely, built schools, erected a pump, gave a stained glass window to the church and Christmas dinners to the poor, and, what was more than all, he founded a literary and scientific institution, which was to do wonders in the way of elevating the masses; and as to those who were not of the masses there was no foretelling to what a height they might be exalted; it was only to be hoped that the Cogswellians would not get a severe fall through pride.

All this, you will understand, is by way of introduction, simply necessary for the understanding of what shall follow.

It had been determined to open the institution with great splendor. All the neighboring gentry were to be invited; there was to be a scientific address by a professor brought expressly from London; there were to be mineralogical specimens, and geological specimens, and other wonders of a like nature; telescopes, microscopes, stethescopes—that is to say, stereoscopes; and the proceedings were to conclude with a ball and concert in the great room of the "Black Lion," adjoining the institution; and, save that the weather was as bad as bad could be, the affair was as successful as could be desired. A particular success—as the forerunner of Cogswellian entertainment—was the professor's address. He was a little quick man, who, with the aid of a glass of water, undertook to discuss for half an hour on the indestructibility of matter. Everybody considered him very affable for a man of learning, and he had the pleasantest way of imparting knowledge that you can imagine.

"Now," he began, abruptly, "you no doubt often think you have destroyed something."

Mr. Soper was sitting in the very centre of the first row of cane-bottom chairs, and on him the professor fixed his sharp eyes when he spoke; naturally, perhaps, but Mr. Soper didn't like it.

"A bit of paper for instance," said the Professor—and Mr. Soper began to fidget in his chair—"you put it on the fire, we will say. it burns, and then—it is destroyed? No such thing!"

"What do you mean?" said Mr. Soper.

"I mean, my dear Sir, I mean, ladies and gentlemen, that it is simply altered, not destroyed; it was once paper, now it is so much tinder, so much vapor. You will understand, before I have finished my address, that what once has been always will be; and that what is, always has been under some shape or other. Perhaps at the present moment"—here he took a sip of water; "I am imbibing a portion of a love letter written one hundred years ago."

Mr. Soper allowed the Professor to conclude his discourse without further interruption, leaning back in his chair thoughtfully, and paying no heed to the words of knowledge. He complained of not being very well; and when the first part of the entertainment—the scientific part—came to a close, and the dancing and feasting was about to begin, he excused himself from further attendance. He was an old man now, he said, and would leave that sort of thing to the young people; so he went round to the bar of the "Black Lion" and ordered them to put his horse to, while he fortified himself with a strong glass of brandy and water, the night being a particularly nasty one; and on the top of that he had another glass, still stronger, and then, pulling his coat well up about his ears, and his hat well down over his nose, he got into his gig, and went rattling down the street.

There was no mistake about the rain; it was that dogged, downright rain that evidently means to make a night of it, and yet was not of that steady description that may be circumvented by an umbrella, or a particular inclination of the body. No! it was in league with the wind, which was howling with the force of forty lunatic asylums let loose, and blown hither and thither in a wild disorderly manner there was no guarding against; and then the horse, instead of running straight ahead, as a horse should do in the experienced hands of Mr. Soper, insisted on a zig-zag course, as though with the idea that, if he could but make a flank march, he would get behind the wind and be all right.

There! it was decided at last. It had been a matter of contention, all along, between Mr. Soper and the wind, as to which should have his hat; he naturally thought that he had a right to his own property, but the wind seemed to be of a different mind, and the wind got its way. Mr. Soper had put down his whip and clapped his hand upon this coveted property, and had he kept it there the victory had been his. But the wind was not to be baffled like that; it made a feigned attack on the apron, which was well buttoned down, and would have resisted all efforts at dislodgment, but Mr. Soper, forgetting this, fell into the snare, and left his hat unguarded for a moment—only for one moment—but that was enough. With a scream of triumph, the wind caught it, and whisked it off into the darkness, and there he sat, bareheaded to the beating of the pitiless rain. There was no help for it, *that* he knew at once, for the hat must be miles away by this time, so he tied his handkerchief over his head, though it was very soon wet through, and drove doggedly on. The rain got down his neck, and through the handkerchief, and under the handkerchief, and into his eyes, so that he could scarcely see, and into his ears, so that it sent a cold shiver all through him—there was one particularly cold and penetrating drop that made him shake his head, as it went on its voyage of discovery into the inner cavities of his ear—and all this time that brute of a horse was dodging, first on one side and then on the other, and the very hedgerows, as well as he could see them in the darkness, seemed, blown as they were with the wind, to be setting to one another in a ghostly fashion; and it was altogether the most uncomfortable drive that Mr. Soper had ever had. But the only thing to be done was to whip his horse, and keep him in as straight a line as possible.

"Tom Soper!"

He pulled up suddenly, all in a tremble, and looked over his shoulder, expecting to find some one in the spare seat of his gig, for the voice that called him seemed close to his ear, but no one was there; and then he peered into the darkness, right and left, and then, with an angry shake of the shoulders, muttered, "Bah!" 'twas only fancy. What a fool I am! Get on, old horse." And, with a lash of his whip, away he went again, slashing through the mud.

"Tom Soper!"

There was no mistake this time, yet, though he turned round very sharply, he could see no one; and then his hair fairly stood on end, except that portion that was held down by the handkerchief.

"Who's that?" said he.

"You can't see me," said the mysterious voice, "so it's no use looking."

"Who are you?" asked Tom Soper.

"The Ghost of the Last Will and Testament of Lady Dudgeon."

"Good Lord!" exclaimed the unhappy man, and sat plump down on the wet cushion; for he had stood up, you must understand, when he looked round.

"Yes, Tom, 'tis all true what the professor said; you can't destroy anything. You thought you had destroyed me, didn't you, when you threw me on the fire, and watched the smoke go curling up the chimney? but you didn't destroy me, you only killed me. My body, the black cinder, was buried in the dust-bin; my spirit, that smoke that you watched, went up the chimney and joined the clouds. Rather mixed company up there, Tom, I can assure you—all sorts of low forgeries and lies—so that I am glad to get down again; and now, at this present moment, Tom, I am snugly ensconced, in the shape of a drop of water, in your right ear—no! it's no use, you can't get at me with your finger—and there I mean to remain until I evaporize."

"Heaven defend me!" said Tom, "for I am an old man, and very repentant."

"Ah, Tom, Tom! how could you do such a thing? Robbing that poor girl of her money, not to mention the £500 left to the clergyman in the codicil. How could you find it in your conscience to rob that good man and that innocent girl, eh?"

"I had no conscience then," said Tom, whimpering, "but it has grown upon me since, and I'm very sorry; and I'll build another literary and scientific institution if you'll leave off haunting me."

"Literary and scientific institution! Rubbish!"

"I'll leave all my money to the poor when I die."

"It won't do, Tom, it won't do. You must set the wrong right."

"Give up the money?" said Tom, in great fear.

"Well, I might ask you to do that with perfect justice, and to pay interest for the time you have had it; but I won't do that, for a reason best known to myself."

"You don't mean that I have not long to live?"—he was more frightened now than ever.

"Never mind what I mean," said the voice; "only when people have come to your age they shouldn't get wet through. If you had not burnt the will, you would not have had the money; and if you had not had the money, you would not have built the literary and scientific institution; and if you had not built the literary and scientific institution, you would not have been here to-night; and if you had not been here to-night, you would not have got wet through; and if you had got wet through, you would not have—ahem!"

"What shall I do? oh, what shall I do?" said Tom, "I am so very sorry."

"You must do this," said the ghost, "and I must make haste and tell you, for I am evaporizing very fast. You must make your will at once—the very first thing to-morrow morning."

"So pressing as that?" murmured Tom.

"And, in the first place, you must leave that five hundred pounds to the clergyman; he has sixteen children already, and will be very glad of the money."

"Yes, yes," said Tom; "I'll do that, and leave the rest to Fanny Champion."

"No such thing! Leave half to Fanny, and the other half to Jerry Simpson."

"Jerry Simpson! and what has he done?"

"When Fanny was living with the old lady, Jerry fell in love with her, but was too proud, or too modest, or too something or other—you would think too foolish—to say anything to her, as she was then looked upon as an heiress. But, since the altered state of circumstances, Jerry has spoken out, and they have got themselves engaged to one another, but cannot marry just yet, for want of means. Now, if you leave all the money to Fanny, Jerry's spirit will be up in arms again, and no one can say what will follow; but you leave it between them, and it will make things right."

"I will! I will! But would it be honest to depart from the terms of the—the——"

"The burnt will? Bah! how can you talk of honesty and the burnt will in the same breath. Do as I bid you, and if you do not, so much the worse. But I can't stay, I'm going fast"—here the voice became very faint. "I'm evaporating, Tom, or I'd stay with a great deal of pleasure. Good-by, and mind you do as I bid you. God-by, for the present."

And so the voice died away.

Tom Soper never knew how he got home; but the servant who opened the door to him always declared that he got home in a wet bundle, in the bottom of the gig, perfectly insensible, and in that state he was put to bed, and a doctor sent for; and in the morning, more ominous than the dreaded tick of any death-watch, came a lawyer; and Tom Soper made his will, and such reparation as lay in his power for the wrong he had done.

In less than a fortnight that will had to be read, and people declared that it was the most incomprehensible will that was ever penned; for, as to Miss Champion, it was known that Tom Soper had had what almost amounted to an aversion for her; Jerry Simpson, who was then up in London being turned into an architect, was no more than a speaking acquaintance; and there was not a penny bestowed in charity. The trustees of the schools, the guardians who had to keep the pump in repair, the board of the literary institution, and, in a word, every one connected with any of the local charities, declared flatly that the five hundred pounds had evidently been intended as a charitable trust-fund, and even went so far as to quarrel among themselves as to its distribution; but the clergyman, happening to differ with them in toto, kept the money for his own use and benefit; and so the literary and scientific institution, which it had been in contemplation to call "The Soper Lyceum of Science," came to a speedy end for want of funds, and the building stands desolate and untenanted—(there is a talk of turning it into a lunatic asylum, but the "Black Lion" has petitioned against it)—even unto the present day—a melancholy monument of the vanity of human wishes.

Everyone said it was the most incomprehensible will ever penned; and so one-half of Cogswell asked, "What induced him to do it?" and the other half answered, "Heaven knows!" But the above may be taken as a true statement of the matter, though how the facts came to be known—whether they were divulged by Mr. Soper himself, or whether the ghost of the last will and testiment paid a second visit to earth and told the story—must remain a profound secret. All that it is necessary to say is, Jerry Simpson and Fanny Champion were married, and lived happily ever afterward.

TOO MANY TRUNKS.—Ladies, indeed, are terrible offenders in this way, as hundreds of husbands, brothers and fathers can testify. The leading principle they lay down is to take all their worldly effects with them; every abatement which they make to the force of necessity is so much gracious and generous concession. Abroad, say at some pleasant Rhine station, the truck piled with the luggage of the traveling family, watched over by "the man," is a sight to see. The monstrous and heavy chests, some five or six; papa's and George's modest portmanteaus; the dozen square boxes, which "do not count," and contain Heaven knows what! the dressing cases, the parcels, the half-dozen dressing bags, each holding as much as and far heavier than a carpet bag; the three or four bundles of cloaks, shawls, great coats, oil-skin waterproofs, with, finally, the lictors' fasces of sticks, umbrellas, parasols, alpenstocks, firmly bound together, this mass of effects is bewildering, not to say disheartening, and must embitter the pleasures of traveling. The mere getting such things to an hotel, the distribution through rooms, the unpacking and packing, the nervous duty of keeping them all together, and losing nothing, must make the most delightful of pleasures a most disagreeable task. And, it may be said, there is a great art in packing, or in the distribution of things. For the true secret of happiness, in baggage, is to put immediate necessaries apart in a small and handy receptacle; so that the great case may be dealt with as a reserve, and left in sulky majesty at the railway depot, while the light and handy case goes off gaily to the hotel. The inconvenience of dragging these great chests to hotels for a night, or half a day, is not to be conceived. They become, at last, as odious as the monster was to Frankenstein. But the skilled traveler knows all these moves.

For the gentleman traveler there is nothing in the wide world so handy or convenient as the old valise, of an expanding sort, and chosen with great nicety as to its size; not too large, or it becomes a portmanteau in all but name; not too small, for it becomes a sort of hand bag. In the happy means lies the art. If your choice be good, it is a vast blessing. It never separates from you, it goes in the same carriage with you everywhere. It should have a spring lock, so as to open quickly and shut smartly. Custom House officers give you the preference; while the other victims are waiting for their great chests to be set in order, you leave the station triumphantly, a porter carrying the modest equipage, and you are the better for the little walk. But here a voice is heard pleading for what has these advantages to an infinitely greater degree, the knapsack. Its owner, too, is not delayed, and hoists it on his shoulder. But there is a sacrifice of respect in it, there is something shabby and even mean; every knapsack bearer, unless the most case-hardened, has a qualm as he walks, or skulks up, with his poor kit to the good hotel in the large town. They are shy of him and of his fellows, and of that queer uniform he wears, that plaited thing with a belt, which he is so proud of. Where there is room they give it to him grudgingly; when there is competition for room, he and his wallet have no chance. Not so with the owner of the genteel black valise, which the owner does not carry on his back.—*All the Year Round.*

THE GREAT REUNION.—Shall I say any more yet about old friends? One word. For there are some who may not now join in our gatherings here; there are some whose familiar step must never on this earth make glad our hearts again:—and yet one word should be given, as so many thoughts are by us all devoted, to old friends gone before—old friends in the churchyard; old friends in Paradise. Sometimes we wend our way, over the crisp Autumn leaves, across the dew-drenched grass,—and hold, as it were, quiet communion with them in the place in which alone now we seem to retain a portion in their old society. The dear sister whom we watched so long, as she faded away from this dying life; the brave bright man with his grand presence and his sunny smile who was struck down in a few days; the sweet mother who left us long ago; the old man who was our father's guardian before us, and our kind mentor in early years,—these are still friends, old friends; death has rather sealed than severed our love. We love to haunt the place where last we laid them; oftener to look up, and wonder about them, still at our toil:

"And in the furrow musing stand,
Does my old friend remember me?"

Where are they? What know they? Where is that unseen land in which they wait that not-yet-attained perfection of both body and soul in which we shall one day see them, and clasp them, as we did, yet not as we did, when we walked in sweet fellowship on earth? We shall see them again. Meanwhile, we keep the old friendship ever faithful, ever fervent, in our heart. "How they'll greet us!"—we think this when there comes to our thought that coming day of parting from the old friends here, and joining the glad and waiting company of the old friends there, in that land of welcomes, without farewells. Surely and certainly, even there, the bond of old friendship will be one of closer union than any new can weave. And the oldest and truest love of all will at last be realized by us there and then; a love which began before that of any other; a Friend also of whom an old Book tells us that 'Having loved His own which were in the world, He loved them to the end."—*London Society.*

THE EFFECTS OF DRUNKENNESS UPON CHILDREN.—Differences of social rank and condition exert a powerful influence upon these results: the children of the rich intemperate may be weak, nervous, excitable, and prone to morbid conditions of mind and body, yet they have advantages which those in lower life have not. They have plentiful and healthful food, and under ordinary circumstances they have a well-regulated physical and mental education. The practice of their parents is not constantly inforced both by example and a sort of necessity; and the tendencies which they have inherited are not generally fostered by an entirely depraved moral medium. Far different is the lot of the children of the intemperate poor: born in the midst of abject poverty, misery and privation is their lot from their earliest infancy; and their want of the common necessaries of life, with complete ignorance of its comforts, prompts them to the commission of crimes and to the indulgence of their hereditary tastes, to relieve their immediate wants and sufferings. And thus their impulsive nature, so far from being checked by any moral considerations, is placed in a very hot-bed for its evil development. Yet, different as is their station, in one particular they are alike—the offspring of the confirmed drunkard, rich or poor, will inherit either the original vice or some of its countless protean transformations. The external aspect may in one case be less revolting and coarse than in the other, but none, as a rule, can escape the inevitable law, written in the most hidden recesses of our nature, in accordance with which the children do suffer for the sins of the parent, and even at the third and fourth generation the taint is hardly wiped away, save by the extinction of the line or family. For the disease which leads to these sad consequences there is but one cure—total and entire restraint; so as to prevent for a long period any possibility of indulgence in the depraved tastes and habits: even this is too often unsuccessful. For a time, under this inforced discipline, a cure seems to be effected; but, when the subject of it is liberated, he too often takes unto him seven other devils, and the state of that man is worse than at the first. It would, I think, be waste of time merely to point out the very obvious practical conclusions from the foregoing considerations; and the duties which a due recognition of their truth entails both upon individuals and upon society at large.

I have entered thus at length into the subject of intoxication as affecting after generations, intending it as a typical illustration of the mode in which all vices affect progressive human welfare: and because I believe that the use of intoxicating drinks, in what is called moderation, is a fearfully growing evil in our country. With regard to other vices, I must only briefly observe, that whatever has a tendency to lower the physical, intellectual, or moral tone of the parent has a tendency, seldom lost, to exert a disastrous influence over the future well-being of the child. Let the source of degeneration be what it may, the offspring will inherit a body or mind bearing traces of imperfect fitness or balance, which sooner or later will assert its presence and power.—*A Physician's Problems.*

DRAKE, THE PIRATE, AND QUEEN ELIZABETH.—DRAKE, therefore, when he returned to London a second time was received with undiminished favor. He was continually closeted with the Queen, or was seen walking with her in her garden or in public. She gave him a second present of ten thousand pounds. The *Pelican* was brought round to the Thames, and drawn up on shore at Deptford to be preserved as a remembrance of the voyage. A banquet was held on board, at which ELIZABETH was present, and the occasion was used to give DRAKE the honor of knighthood. PHILIP sent orders to MENDOZA to make a positive demand for restitution. Twice he requested an audience, and twice he was refused. He made no third application, and waited for his letters of recall. ELIZABETH, between her opposing counselors, drew her own profit from their differences. BURGHLEY and SUSSEX recommended that the treasure should remain untouched in the tower: WALSINGHAM that it should be given to the Prince of ORANGE and the Huguenots; while LEICESTER and the other adventurers thought that in justice it ought to be divided among themselves, and made proposals to MENDOZA to share the spoil with him if he would consent to some private arrangement. MENDOZA haughtily answered that neither that nor any such overture would tempt him a hair's breadth from his duty to his Prince; he would himself give twice the sum they offered him to chastise such a bandit as DRAKE. With opinions thus divided, the Queen concluded on keeping the bulk of the prize to herself. She gave the adventurers 100 per cent. on their shares. The rest she reserved. The crew of the *Pelican*, besides ELIZABETH's bounty to them, were allowed perquisites out of the secondary spoil, and London was astonished at the splendor in which these heroes of the hour lounged at St. Paul's and Westminster. DRAKE feeling keenly the censures which were flung on him by men whose good opinion he valued, attempted to propitiate opposition by lavish presents. To the Queen he gave a diamond cross, with a crown set with enormous emeralds. To Lord Chancellor BROMLEY he gave $800 worth of wrought plate, and almost as much to other members of the Council. To BURGHLEY he offered ten bars of curiously chased gold, and to SUSSEX vases and fountains of gold and silver intertwined. The Queen wore her crown on New Year's Day. Sir THOMAS BROMLEY and most of the rest were contented to decorate their sideboards at the expense of the Catholic King. But BURGHLEY and SUSSEX put aside the splendid temptation. BURGHLEY said he could not see how in conscience he could receive presents from a man who had nothing but what he had made by piracy, and DRAKE had to content himself with wealth, fame and the favor of his Sovereign, and the approbation of at least one good man in Walsingham.—*Froude's History of England, new volumes.*

DRAWBACKS OF LIFE IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The city has no park, baths, drives, nor—save one theatre—any well appointed place of recreation which is at all up to the modern standard. The city is unornamented, possessing only some dozen buildings which are fine by comparison with the poorer buildings surrounding them, but which are not fine, compared with the finer buildings of those other cities. The city is vilely graded and paved. It is imperfectly sewered to a degree which we dare scarcely contemplate, and which, for one considerable section, will yet necessitate a pumping of the sewage, as the only alternative to a change of grade which it would even now cost millions of dollars to bring about. It is atrociously taxed—equal to upward of $4,000,000 per annum for municipal purposes alone, or more than $50 per head of the total adult male population. Society in San Francisco is not given to recreation, but is what the youth of the period would call "slow." For it is by men of leisure that social recreations are promoted. Such men make the evening calls, get up the riding, driving, dancing, picnic, sailing or other parties, which constitute the staple of that recreation. There is, comparatively, little social intercourse in the evenings, among the unmarried; and still less among the married. Women, naturally, do their rounds of "calls," but are less slaves to the irrational custom than in many other societies. Of pleasure parties there are almost none. Dancing parties are as frequent as the people from among whom they are made up, will consent to attend. It is more difficult to get these parties attended than to find those who are willing to give them. And in making out an invitation list the greater difficulty is to find a sufficiency of dancing men. Sometimes the army and navy come gallantly to the rescue; at others, there are few eligible youngsters stationed at the accessible posts.—*Overland Monthly, January.*

Rev. James Kent Stone, D. D.

From the Rochester Union, Dec. 24.

Rev. JAMES KENT STONE, D. D., late President of Hobart College, has himself settled all controversy as to his religious *status* in two letters which he has published, but which we have not seen beyond the reference to them made by the *Gospel Messenger* (Episcopal) of this week. The first is one which Dr. STONE addressed on the 14th of October last to the "Ecclesiastical Authority of the Diocese of Western New-York," being in the absence of the Bishop the Standing Committee, announcing his "renunciation of the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church," and his "design not to officiate in the future in any of the offices thereof." The second is quite a long letter, addressed to Bishop COXE in person. It is dated Dec. 8, and announces that on that day, in the "little village church" in the place of his present residence, Madison, N. J., he was "received into the Roman Catholic Church." He states that it was his doubts in relation to "the true Church of our Lord Jesus Christ" that were the causes of his resignation of the Presidency of Hobart College, and that he has been very "quiet and deliberate" in making this change, spending the mean season in retirement, "out of the reach of the strife of tongues." As to the reasons in detail which impelled him to the step he has taken, he says: "If my life and strength be spared, I hope in the course of the Winter to prepare for publication a statement of reasons for a return to Catholic unity, which, if you care to hear it, will tell you the whole story."

A Scene in the Court of Henry IV.

On the evening of the 29th November, 1609, the King was surrounded by a crowd of reckless gamblers and not a few sharpers. Conspicuous among the latter were the Portuguese PIEMENTAL, notorious for using loaded dice, and the Florentine ZANETTI, who delighted to term himself "lord of seventeen hundred thousand livres." The tables were heaped with gold, and the pistoles changed hands by the thousand. HENRI was a remarkably poor player, timid to venture, eager to win, very excitable, and easily disconcerted. It might have been on this evening, as well as any other, that BASSOMPIERRE, playing against him, found a number of half-pistoles among the stakes. "How came these here?" said BASSOMPIERRE, picking them out. "Oh, you must have put them down yourself," replied the King. "Ah!" said the beau, and instantly substituting whole pistoles, he flung the half ones out of the window, among the valets who waited below. About 11 o'clock, when the excitement ran highest, the Chevalier DUGUET entered, made his way through the press, and whispered to the King. All this was nothing unusual; indifferent characters often found their way to these revels, and the watch had frequently to exercise their office at the elbow of majesty. But it was an evasion, and not an arrest, that was now the question. "BASSOMPIERRE, my friend," said HENRI, rising in great agitation, "I am undone—ruined—lost! She is gone! He has carried her off—taken her into a wood—perhaps to kill her? Who knows? Look after the game—I must learn the particulars." Just then a weary man, besplashed from head to foot, was led forward. The play ceased—every one rose. The new comer's tale was soon told He was an archer of the guard, on furlough, and had started that morning from Muret—the Prince and Princess of CONDE flying about the same hour from Flanders, with his father for guide. The King was overwhelmed. He paced the chamber with irregular steps, his head down, and his hands behind his back, stamping and giving vent to all sorts of exclamations. The Queen and courtiers ranged themselves the while close against the wall, not daring to speak. Councilors arrived every moment, most of them half asleep, and one after another their opinions were commanded. No time was allowed them for reflection; speak they must; and whatever advice they hazarded was followed at once, no matter how contradictory to what had preceded. Couriers were hurried off with orders for the Governors of the various frontier posts, and other couriers to countermand these orders; officers were dispatched on every track that the fugitives might have taken, and other officers sped in directions that by no possibility they could have taken. One wiseacre recommended that they should close the gates of the city; another that they should sound the tocsin, and a third that they should take measures to secure all the Hibernian beggars, who, as l'Etoile tells us, were then very numerous, and not particularly popular, in Paris.—"*Henri Quatre and the Princess Condé,*" *in the Cornhill Magazine.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TALES OF OLD TRAVEL. Re-narrated by HENRY KINGSLEY, F. R. G. S. London and New-York. MACMILLAN & Co: 1869.

This is one of the most interesting of the many books of travel which we have lately seen. Now that education, enterprise and commerce have combined to promote such rapid intercourse between all parts of the civilized world, that our journeyings consist mainly of departures and arrivals, it is by no means unprofitable to trace the course of those adventurous spirits who traversed centuries ago countries but little known and which promised but scantily to repay their labors. By diligent research Mr. KINGSLEY has accumulated a great fund of information on such themes, which he imparts in a brief, quaint and attractive form. Beginning with MARCO POLO, he gives us, compressed into very small compass, the life of this remarkable man, together with an account of the Tartars, and of the immediate descendants of GENGHIS KHAN, one of whom, KUBLAI, the conqueror of China, was the friend and patron of MARCO. Next we come to several narratives of desperate adventure and intense suffering; of shipwrecks and hostile encounters with savage tribes, and of the triumphs over natural difficulties which man has obtained by his pliability no less than by his fortitude. The short chapter on Spitzbergen tells a sad story of Dutch enterprise and failure in the frozen regions, and of Russian endurance and success; and detailed accounts of some of the horrors of the old slave trade fill several pages. The "Discourse" written by one MILES PHILIPS, who was put on shore in the West Indies in 1568, and the accounts of the cruelties he experienced under sentence of the Inquisition in Mexico, form a curious and interesting chapter, which precedes one scarcely less so in which the sufferings of ROBERT EVERARD are narrated. The last sixty pages are devoted to a short account of Australia. With her early history the names of HARTOG, TASMAN, VAN DIEMAN, COOK and LA PEROUSE, are closely bound up, and it is not only interesting to review the changes and improvements which have taken place since these bold navigators commenced their great work of exploration, but to speculate on the degree of civilization which may hereafter be attained. Appropriate illustrations embellish the work, which will well repay attentive perusal.

BIBLE ANIMALS; BEING A DESCRIPTION OF EVERY LIVING CREATURE MENTIONED IN THE SCRIPTURES FROM THE APE TO THE CORAL. By Rev. J. G. WOOD, M. A., F. L. S., &c., author of "Homes Without Hands," &c. With 100 Illustrations. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.

The title of this book accurately describes its contents. At cost of a serious amount of plodding labor, the author has put together accounts of all the creatures named in the Bible, with such additional explanations as have seemed to him requisite for the main purpose he has in view. This is to make clear to the reader, at all points where they touch natural history, the significance of the sacred writings as understood by those for whom they were written. Mr. WOOD's theory is that without such elucidation we shall misinterpret rather than rightly comprehend those writings. This is true as regards other departments; but the field is so wide that he confines himself in this work to Zoölogy. Even with such limits, his volume exceeds 650 octavo pages, so that the wisdom of the limitation is obvious. Mr. WOOD's plan is to take each creature in what he deems its proper succession, whose name is given in the Bible, and to give so much of its history as will enable the reader to understand all the passages in which it is mentioned. After this, special explanations are made, when required, of those texts in which pointed reference is made to it, but of which the full force cannot be gathered without a knowledge of natural history. This procedure involves descriptions of some forty mammals, twenty-seven birds, seven reptiles, and twenty invertebrate and miscellaneous creatures, including shell-fish, insects and worms, down to the rank of the coral. There are also two chapters on fishes; but as, although repeatedly named in both Testaments, in neither is any one species of fish so described as to indicate its identity, the class can only be spoken of in general terms. The author's arduous task appears to have been conscientiously performed. His style is clear and interesting, and his expositions are assisted by engravings, some of which are of unusual excellence.

PHEMIE'S TEMPTATION. By MARION HARLAND. New-York: CARLETON. 1869.

Phemie's Temptation exhibits a marked improvement upon the author's former writings, while, like them, it is evidently the production of a sensible rather than a brilliant mind. The story is interesting; it has the merit of exhibiting a truthful picture of the manners and opinions of a certain class in New-York, and its development reveals some carefully-drawn characters. Robert Hart can scarcely be accepted as a type of the American publisher, and yet such men as he are often to be met with. Women like Phemie are more rare. Her simple dignity, patient heroism and womanly affection, place her in effective contrast with the more stern but equally estimable Miss Darcy, who, to some tastes, may possibly be repellant. The open-heartedness of Joe Bonney is as attractive as is the opposite quality in Mr. Mallory repulsive, and the peculiarities of these and minor individuals are so interwoven with the story as to make them conduce to the general lesson the author seeks to inculcate without losing their personal consistency. The short tale called "Charybdis" is narrated with true womanly feeling. It deals with the concealed sorrows of life, and with miseries, unfortunately too common, arising from the power to tyrannize which wealth confers on man, and the bitter humiliations the want of it compels women to submit to.

It is a pity that the writer is sometimes forgetful of the beauty of simplicity, and in her efforts to be original falls into the too prevalent habit of coining new verbs from nouns. Our language is rich in synonyms, and the use of such expressions as *begloomed* is needless and offensive.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MAN; DESIGNED TO REPRESENT THE EXISTING STATE OF PHYSIOLOGICAL SCIENCE, AS APPLIED TO THE FUNCTIONS OF THE HUMAN BODY. By AUSTIN FLINT, JR., M. D. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

This volume is the third of a series which is intended to comprise all subjects pertaining to human physiology. The first volume, published in 1866, treated of the blood, circulation and respiration; the second, published in 1867, of alimentation, digestion, absorption, the lymph and chyle; the present, and concluding volume, treats of secretion, excretion, ductless glands, nutrition, animal heat, movements, voice and speech. Each of these volumes, while forming part of a symmetrical whole, is designed to be a complete treatise in itself. The entire work is undoubtedly of great interest and importance to the professional man and to the student of physiology. Dr. FLINT has investigated some of his subjects with the aid of original experiments, and considers that he has succeeded in developing new facts of a certain degree of value; he, however, disclaims giving these questions prominence at the expense of others of equal consequence. The most important points, he informs us, developed by investigation in the present volume are "the discovery of an excretory function of the liver that had never before been described, and the mechanism of *glyoogenesis*, a question that seems now to be definitely settled, notwithstanding the apparently opposite results obtained by different experimenters." As regards several mooted points of great consequence, relative to the physiological anatomy of the liver and kidneys, the author considers that within a short time they have been definitively settled. His chapters on these questions represent the latest and most trustworthy views, and the author does not think the conclusions arrived at will be materially altered by future researches. However this may be, the learning and thoroughness of the work now completed must be pronounced highly creditable to Dr. FLINT, and through him to American clinical science.

HITHERTO: A STORY OF YESTERDAY. By Mrs. A. D. P. WHITNEY, author of "Faith Gartney's Girlhood," "The Gayworthys," "Patience Strongs' Outings," "Boys at Chequasset," &c., &c. LORING, Publisher. Boston.

This is a pleasant story, told with the same earnestness and sincerity which made Mrs. WHITNEY's previous novels such satisfactory reading. It is not so much the interest of the narrative (which is yet interesting enough to hold most readers as it held us, amused and gently excited to the close), as the tender humanity and genuine goodness of the author revealed on every page. Mrs. WHITNEY writes like a thoroughly good and genuine woman, one to whose thoughts baseness and depravity are so alien that she cannot well conceive of their existence, and to whom life shines with a purity reflected from her own. In all the range of her characters in the novel there is not a single villain, there is not even one repulsive portraiture. There is no seducer, no murderer, no forger of wills, no baffled and revengeful lover. The author's fancies dwell in a land where all is fair and bright and pure, and sin and wickedness are not. The most she has to say of any of her personages is of her heroine, who is sometimes wanting in faith; but even she recants and becomes a model of piety before the end. Perhaps this sort of fiction does not convey a strictly correct, or, perhaps, we should say, a broadly true notion of real life, where the shadow treads close on the heels of the sun there. But it is certainly refreshing reading, and comes to us after a surfeit of sensational romance with the cooling sweetness of matutinal soda to the wine-parched throat. At every page our respect for the writer increases, and we end the book with an admiration that borders on personal regard.

This, at least, was our own feeling in reading *Hitherto*. The pleasure we derived was due more to Mrs. WHITNEY than to her book. Yet we do not, therefore, mean to imply that her book wants literary merit. On the contrary, it seems to us one of the most creditable novels lately issued from the American Press. It is written for the most part with admirable taste, in a style simple and clear, and often vivid to a degree seldom found in native writers of the gentler sex. The characters are carefully conceived, skillfully drawn and neatly shaded; occasional bits of landscape painting are admirably done, and there is not seldom an unusual delicacy in the analysis of mental emotion. Especially is this latter trait shown in the management of the love passages between Anstiss Dolbeare and Richard Hathaway, where the contrast between what each thinks of the other and what each thinks the other thinks is very nicely put. In this the author is aided by her adoption of that same mingling of autobiography and biography which Mr. DICKENS, we believe, first used in *Bleak House*, and Mr. COLLINS imitated in the *Woman in White*. Alternately, that is to say, Anstiss Dolbear speaks in her own person, giving her view of persons and things, and the author speaks for and through the other characters. The story is that of the trials and disappointments of a life hinged on the cardinal error of supposing that aspiration can supply the place of faith, and so misled by yearning contemplation of the beautiful remote into dissatisfaction with the homelier duties and affections of the hour. With Anstiss Dolbear's noble but misguided discontent, is well contrasted on the one hand, Hope Devine's tranquil confidence and cheerful abiding boon of natural piety, and on the other Richard Hathaway's large and ample faith, and generous humility. Aunt Ildy, crabbed, severe, and hard to outward seeming, yet sound and sweet at the core, like a russet pear, the Polisher girls with their quaint childishness and simple fancies, Martha, the "help" with æsthetical leanings toward "spry" calicoes, and the Aolyate household, transcendental, metaphysical and Emersonian, devoted to Ideas, (with a capital I,) and the inner mystery of things, represent accurately and well various phases of New-England thought and life. Except an apparent slight tendency to the same mysticism which in her heroine she practically condemns, an over-fondness for Scriptural quotation and annotation, which, however praiseworthy in itself, does not add to the vivacity of a work of fiction, and a tendency to thrust her moral in the reader's face. Mrs. WHITNEY has given us in *Hitherto* a book we can cordially admire and recommend. It seems to us to be the work of a thoughtful and pure-minded woman, and all the impulses and incentives it furnishes are to good. This is praise enough for any book.

JANET'S LOVE AND SERVICE. By MARGARET M. ROBERTSON. New-York: AMSON D. F. RANDOLPH & CO., 1869.

There is good honest works in this story, which is full of charming revelations of family lives, and scenes which exhibit more than average artistic ability. In the early chapters—which evince tenderness, grace and promise—a worthy Scottish minister, to whose family "Janet" is attached, has the misfortune to lose his wife, and as a means of securing a more desirable future for his seven little children, he resolved to go to America, whither the faithful domestic, who could not be parted from her bairns, accompanies them. In the little town of Merleville many trials are meted out to the family, and through the purifying influence of sorrow, sustained by unswerving religious faith, their moral and spiritual nature becomes developed. The writer describes their country life, its rural pictures, its household labors and simple customs with a minuteness which is never tiresome; and it is an evidence of her talent that she is enabled to keep the reader interested with a slight and not greatly varied story. There is something genuine an thorough about the character of Janet; and admirable blending of worldly and spiritual life, which makes all her daily duties consistent with those of fervent piety. Her powers of self-restraint are taxed to the utmost by the "upsetting" and "meddlesome bodies" who will interfere with her in her new Yankee home. A sad puzzle she proves to the society of Merleville.

"The relations between her and the 'bairns' could not be easily understood. She acknowledged herself their servant, yet she reproved them when they deserved it, and that sharply. She enforced obedience to all rules, and governed in all household matters, none seeking to dispute her right. They went to her at all times with their troubles and their pleasures, and she sympathized with them, advised them or consoled them, as the case might need. That they were the apple of her eye was evident to all, and that they loved her dearly and respected her entirely none could fail to see."

And great is the wonder when Janet, resenting the two frequent visitations of the busybodies who offer advice respecting the conduct of the minister's house, takes upon herself to administer "a downsetting" to those of his congregation who incurred his displeasure. The minister's eldest daughter, Graeme, is charmingly drawn; consistent and natural, yet standing out with a force and distinctness not altogether free from idealism. The fainter characters are lifelike, and animated in general by exalted motions. A pure and fervent religious feeling, untinctured with fanaticism, pervades the story, which enforces its moral through deeds more impressive than words.

FRANCE.

Resumption of Press Prosecutions—The Reported Project of Disarmament—The Return of the Empress—Khedive and Sultan—Troubles of Isabella—Personal Notes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1869.

As I stated to you in my last, the Magistracy *soi-disant*, without the instigation of the Government, have resumed their hostile proceedings against the Press. It is true that these proceedings are directed against the most rampant of the revolutionary journals and that richly deserve punishment for their extravagant personalities against the Emperor and his family; but they are not the less a great blunder, the more particularly at a time when we are apparently on the eve of the passage of a measure which will submit Press offences to a jury.

The *Rappel*, whose circulation was beginning to suffer under the influence of the neglect to which it was condemned by the passiveness of the Government, is turning to account the prosecution which has been commenced against it, and which is to come before the *Tribunal Correctionel* on Friday. The penalty for the offence with which its editors and printers are charged is five years' imprisonment. M. CHARLES HUGO, who had come to Paris for a few days, has made a precipitate retreat again to Brussels. M. FELIX PYAT, who is also under prosecution, has, it is said, also gone into exile to escape the penalties hanging over his head. The three other journols, the *Casse-tete*, the *Caricature* and the *Père Duchesne* are being nominally prosecuted for treating of political matters without a *cautionnement*, but the object is to crush them out. The *Père Duchesne* is a worthy successor of the celebrated revolutionary journal of that name. It is a small six by eight sheet, but a regular scorcher. Although the articles are written in a language to suit the populace, they evidently emanate from an educated and practiced pen. They are infinitely more caustic and trenchant than anything which ROCHEFORT has published in his *Lanterne*. Of course you know that the latter journal has been voluntarily suppressed by its proprietor. His new daily paper has not as yet made its appearance in Paris. It was announced under the title of the *Marseillaise*, but it is stated that it is to be changed to that of the *Vengeur*, whether in reference to public or private wrongs, for ROCHEFORT has the persecution of his child to avenge, is not stated.

THE REPORTED PROJECT OF DISARMAMENT.

While Prussia continues to multiply her facilities for manufacturing arms and keeps those already established in full work, the French Government has relaxed the pressure in the manufactories of a similar character at Etienne, where the Chassepot guns are produced, and they are now only working half time. This fact is regarded as confirmatory of the reported arrangement for disarmament between France, Austria and Russia, and of which no one now entertains any serious doubts.

THE EMPRESS' RETURN.

The return of the Empress to Paris was effected so quietly that it has given rise to the belief that Her Majesty and the Government are so thoroughly ashamed of the Suez *fiasco*, for such it unquestionably is, that they did not desire that any particular attention should be attracted to the Empress' reinstallation at the Tuileries. The fact that, Her Majesty, instead of getting M. BOURREE, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, to accompany her to Suez, took with her merely the *gerant* of the Consulate at Alexandria and abandoned him at Port Said, where he was present at the *fêtes*, simply in a private capacity, would go to confirm this impression. The truth is that the Emperor is excessively mortified at the failure of an enterprise which he had looked upon as one of the glories of his reign. The *not d'ordre* to the ministerial journals is that they shall say as little as possible about it.

KHEDIVE AND SULTAN.

The rumor which I noticed in my last that the Khédive had sent in his submission to the Sultan has unfortunately not been corroborated by the information subsequently received. There is reason to believe that the Pasha's emissaries are at the present moment busily at work in the Turkish dependencies which are disaffected toward the Sultan's will, and are spending money lavishly to secure their coöperation. I do not attach any credit to the assertion that Russia is a party to this propagandism. She has too many motives just now for standing well with France to connive at it.

PROPOSED EXTRADITION OF QUEEN ISBAELLA.

The proposition of Señor PI MARGAL in the Cortes, to instruct the Minister of Foreign Affairs to demand the extradition of the Ex-Queen ISABELLA for stealing the crown diamonds, is only the revival of a similar project which was started in February last, and treated with ridicule by the Spanish public. If you will turn to the memoirs of DU CASSE you will find that JOSEPH BONAPARTE left his successors but little to steal in that way. It would be rather a good joke to ask of the French Emperor to accede to a measure of rigor for an offence the example of which had been set by his own uncle.

THE FIRST CIRCUMSCRIPTION OF THE SEINE.

You will doubtless be glad to learn that M. GLAIS-BIZOIN was returned yesterday by an immense majority for the First Circumscription of this department. His opponent was BARBES, and the numbers stood thus at the close of the poll: GLAIS-BIZOIN, 16,680; BARBES, 3,197. There is not a man in the Chamber more popular with all parties than M. BIZOIN. He gives President SCHNEIDER a good deal of trouble, to be sure, but he keeps the house alive with his humorous and well-timed sallies. It is rare to find so much wit combined with so much honesty, and the electors of the First Circumscription are to be congratulated on their appreciation of the fact. I met the successful candidate for the first time at a reception at M. JULES SIMON's last week, and I must say that the report I had heard of his extraordinary conversational powers in no degree exceeds the reality.

PERSONAL NOTES.

General BANKS, Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives, and W. N. APPLETON, delegate of the Boston Board of Trade for the inaugural ceremonies of the Suez Canal, have just arrived in Paris. General BANKS leaves in a few days to attend hi Congressional duties in Washington.

The Boulevards of Paris.

Paris is famous for its parks, its squares, and its gardens, but its noblest features, and those worthy of imitation in other cities, are its magnificent open streets, avenues and roads, called boulevards. There are people who regard these as needless, simply created to serve the designs of an astute autocrat, and only possible under similar rule; whereas the fact is, they are merely such means of communication as would be found in every city of the world, if cities were designed with any due regard to their being fitting and healthy dwelling places for hosts of men. Parks and gardens are excellent in their way, but they effect only a partial good if vast areas of densely-packed streets are unrelieved by green open spots, where wholesome air may obtain a vantage ground in its ceaseless work of removing impurities. The slight good that is effected by fine parks here and there in and toward the outskirts of a city, is as nothing compared with what may be carried out by so planting streets and roads that the air in which the people work and sleep may day and night be comparatively pure and free, and the eye refreshed with green at almost every point. Paris exhibits the noblest and most praiseworthy attempts yet seen to render an originally close and dirty city healthy and pleasant for man; and this has been chiefly effected by her vast system of boulevards—wide, well made open streets and roads bordered with trees, and excellent footways as wide as many of the old streets, or wider. They do not simply pass through the city in one or several important lines, but pierce it in every direction, and are designed upon a far-seeing and systematic plan, so that during the future existence of the city overcrowding of its parts must become almost an impossibility. Many visitors who stroll along the fashionable and crowded boulevards of central Paris, who see them running in all directions from the Arc de Triomphe and offering bold approaches to every important position, may yet have but a meagre idea of their vast extent in the backward and less known regions of the city. The elm-bordered Boulevards Sebastopol and St. Michel cut through Paris from north to south, running miles in a straight line, and on their way effectually opening up the old Latin and many other close quarters; but beyond their outer extremities and between the fortifications and the central districts still larger boulevards sweep around, wide enough to be planted with groves of trees and to permit the breeze to play fairly through, no matter how high and thickly the buildings may be raised for years to come.—*From Robinson's Parks, Promenades and Gardens of Paris.*

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas Reconstruction—Governor Clayton's Administration—Present Status and Future Prospects of the State.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Thursday, Dec. 16, 1869.

Arkansas has passed through the bitter waters of reconstruction and come out, like a baptized penitent, regenerate, buoyant and hopeful. Though the ordeal through which she has passed seemed, at the time, to many, to be a cruel infliction needlessly imposed upon a conquered and subjugated people, yet in its results it has proved, like the chastening rod of parental discipline laid on more in sorrow than anger, the wise and wholesome means of needed correction and reform.

While many of the lately rebellious States are still battling against destiny, and, to their great detriment, putting off the inevitable day of their return to the fold of the Union and the restoration of harmonious relations with the Federal Government, it is a source of much gratitude and consolation to us to know that we have safely passed the crisis, and once more enjoy that peace, quietude and repose so much needed to recover our wasted strength and restore prosperity and civil order.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Of all the rebellious States, not one has been more prompt or sincere in submitting to the terms and conditions of reconstruction, nor has any been more thoroughly and completely reconstructed than Arkansas. Throughout our entire borders there is scarcely to be found a man who would wish to have undone what has been done, or who would desire to disturb the harmony of the relations now so happily adjusted with the General Government. The only serious objection really ever entertained by any considerable number of our people to the plan of reconstruction proposed by Congress, was that in respect to "negro suffrage;" but since that experiment has been tried, and found not to entail the evils at first so much dreaded, the public mind has universally acquiesced in it, at least with that degree of satisfaction with which we are accustomed to contemplate inevitable and accomplished facts.

GOVERNOR CLAYTON'S ADMINISTRATION.

For the general satisfaction, peace, quiet and prosperity that exist in our State, we are much indebted to the wise and considerate administration of Governor CLAYTON, who has held the helm of State with a firm and steady grasp, pursuing a safe, middle course, steering clear alike of needlessly harsh and oppressive measures on the one hand, and of a too lenient and yielding policy on the other. The fruits of his sagacious administration are already beginning to ripen into matured peace and established order that promise to yield a most abundant harvest of prosperity. The people no longer vex themselves with fruitless and harrassing disputes about abstract political questions and obsolete issues; but, with much more satisfaction to themselves and benefit to the country, have commenced in good earnest to grapple with those live and practical issues that concern their national prosperity and social well-being. They find it much more profitable as well as agreeable, to be raising good crops of cotton and corn, than to be wasting their time and talents in discussing politics and agitating the public mind with questions of no practical utility. Even the old rebel leaders and ante-bellum rulers, with commendable good sense, have ceased to brood and repine over the memories of departed hopes, and are beginning to wake up to a realizing sense of the importance and necessity of participating, more actively, in the health and wealth-giving race of industry and individual energy and enterprize that we Yankee "carpet-baggers" have set before them.

A wonderful change has indeed come over the spirit and condition of the people since the reconstruction of the State. Nearly all the wounds of the late fratricidal strife have been healed; the "old residents" are rapidly recuperating their shattered fortunes; abundant crops fill the barns and gladden the hearts of the husbandmen; increasing trade and commerce put a cheerful aspect on all sorts of business, and the benignant smiles of peace and plenty rest like the calm sunshine of approving Heaven upon our regenerated, redeemed and disenthralled land.

PROGRESS OF THE STATE.

And now a little more in detail of what we have done and are still doing. We have put in successful operation a free, liberal and enlightened system of civil government; we have given peace and quiet to a lately distracted country; we have established a thorough and complete system of public instruction; we have adopted an enlarged and efficient system of internal improvements; we have funded the old public debt of the State, and measurably restored her public credit; we have laid out and endowed with liberal State aid upwards of 800 miles of railroad; we have provided an admirable system for building and repairing levees by utilizing the swamp and overflowed lands donated by Congress for that purpose; we have adopted a revenue system that brings in money enough to defray all the expenses of the Government and meet the accruing interest on the public debt—and all this and much more in the short space of less than two years. Truly, the recuperative energies of the people and the resources of the country are wonderful indeed!

Arkansas has now fairly started out on a career of progress and improvement that bids fair to put her, in a few years, side by side with the flourishing States of the great Northwest. All that we now need is more people. The harvest indeed is plentiful, but the laborers are few. Our earnest prayer and desire is that you of the North will send us down more laborers. We have abundance of room; land is plentiful, and, though as good as any upon which the sun shines, is almost as cheap as the air of heaven, which is without stint and without price. We have a genial and salubrious climate, free from the extremes of heat and cold; a soil of unsurpassed fertility, adapted to the growth and profitable culture of almost every product that ministers to the necessities or comforts of man; and with all these inducements, we offer a warm and hearty welcome to all who may think proper to come among us to share in these great advantages and participate in the glorious destiny that awaits us. PULASKI.

Two Brothers Reunited After a Separation of Years.

From the Reno (Nevada) Crescent, Dec. 4.

Most of the citizens both of Washoe and Reno are personally acquainted with J. C. JONES, at this time carrying on business as a bootmaker in this town. Mr. JONES is an Irishman by birth. After leaving the mother country the family became scattered, and finally lost track of each other. Since JONES' settlement in Reno he has made the acquaintance of a countryman and a namesake; the acquaintance ripened into intimacy. JONES No. 2 being afflicted with chronic rheumatism, JONES No. 1 undertook his cure by the application of some one of the numerous panaceas warranted to kill or cure in all cases—we forget which just at the present moment. The Reno acquaintance had lasted something more than a year, when, the two being engaged in conversation, JONES No. 1 had occasion to speak of some incident connected with his earlier life, and to call the name of an old townsman. The incident and the name elicited inquiry, and inquiry led to mutual recognition between the two brothers, after a separation of twenty-four years.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Some New Anecdotes—His Love of the Stage—The Release of Roger A. Pryor.

From the Philadelphia Press, Dec. 25.

Mr. LINCOLN always had a warm side for Judge DOUGLAS, and for the independent men who supported him for President against Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. He saw that from this more than a million of voters would come the future reinforcements of the Republican Party; and his anticipation has been realized. There is little doubt that if Judge DOUGLAS had lived he would have been offered a high military command. Dining a few evenings ago with several prominent men who knew the President well, one of them asserted that the intention was to make DOUGLAS the Lieutenant-General, and this declaration was indorsed by another, who was for a time a member of the Lincoln Administration. A revelation like this opens a world of conjectures and speculations.

There was something magnetic in LINCOLN's magnanimity. One day I had a note from him thanking me for an editorial article in the *Morning Chronicle*, in which the religious life and heroic death of Stonewall JACKSON were discussed as worthy of a better cause. It had touched his heart, and he could not repress his feelings in the midst of all the gloom of that hour of disaster.

He enjoyed a joke hugely, and he delighted to tell how Mr. STANTON had put one of my editors (the excellent Mr. FOSTER, now in one of the departments,) into the Old Capitol Prison, for publishing some of the movements of the army. He thought it genuine fun for the man in the Cabinet, who was, perhaps, my nearest friend, and to whom I was devotedly attached, to be turning the tables on me, and I noticed his twinkling eyes when I angrily remonstrated against the imprisonment of Mr. FOSTER. I got him discharged, of course, but thought I could hear LINCOLN and STANTON shouting with laughter as I carried his release down stairs.

Much has been written about his love of the stage; but the fact is, he sought the theatre because it rested his brain. I accompanied him often, and always noticed his silence during the performance. One night Mr. SUMNER and myself accompanied Mr. and Mrs. LINCOLN to hear a long opera, and during the whole evening the President sat in his corner wrapped in his shawl, either enjoying the music or communing with himself. Without being a man of sentiment, he was alive to it in others. He had several favorite passages of SHAKESPEARE, and recited some simple pieces of poetry, and he liked to hear MURDOCH declaim his patriotic selections. But he revelled in wit, and the peculiarities of the German, the Irishman, the Frenchman, the negro, as related by himself or others, were among the special relaxations of his few leisure hours. A dry humorist like Senator NYE, a brilliant conversationalist like JAMES T. BRADY of New-York, a comedian like JEFFERSON, a delineator of eccentricity like DANIEL DOUGHERTY of Philadelphia, or a sympathetic punster like PRESCOTT SMITH of Baltimore, was always welcome at the White House.

The most characteristic incident during my intercourse with Mr. LINCOLN was the following, and I have often related it as illustrating several of Mr. LINCOLN's leading traits, especially his generosity to an adversary and his practical jokes upon his friends.

One afternoon, in February or March of 1865, I was startled by a visit from my old friend, WASHINGTON McLEAN, of the Cincinnati, Ohio, *Enquirer*, who is not only one of the best fellows alive, but one of the worst "Copperheads." He was in a state of intense excitement.

"I have called," he said, "to ask you to do me a favor I shall never forget, and you must do it. I will not take no for an answer. You, and you alone, can serve me."

"Well, old friend, you know I will serve you if I can. What is it?"

"Now, don't be alarmed when I tell you that ROGER A. PRYOR is in Fort Lafayette, having been captured within our lines, and that I want you to get him out."

ROGER A. PRYOR, of Petersburg; ROGER A. PRYOR, who fired on Sumter; ROGER A. PRYOR, the Hotspur of Congress!

"Yes, and your old co-editor of the Washington *Union*, when you were both Democrats together. He went into the rebellion, is now a prisoner, and I appeal to you to go with me to the President and ask his release."

As there was no denying my impetuous friend, I got into his carriage, and we were soon at the White House. There was a great crowd, but we got in without difficulty. I introduced Mr. McLEAN, and soon found that Mr. LINCOLN knew all about him and his paper. He told his story, which was patiently heard. I followed with a statement of my fomer relations to Mr. PRYOR, and with the assurance that I thought an act of liberality to such a man, and on a request from a frank political opponent like WASHINGTON McLEAN would be worthy of the head of a great nation.

"Let me see," said Uncle ABE, as he fixed his spectacles and turned his back to a little drawer in the desk behind him; "I think I have a memorandum here that refers to some good thing done by General PRYOR to a party of our Pennsylvania boys who were taken prisoners in an attack upon the Petersburg fortifications." And with that he took out from a small package a statement signed by the men who had enjoyed the hospitality of General PRYOR on the occasion referred to. He had, it appears, given them food from his larder at a time when his own family were in a most desperate condition for provisions.

"The man who can do such kindness to an enemy," said the President, "cannot be cruel and revengeful." Then he wrote some lines on a card, which he handed to McLEAN, with the remark: "I think that will do; at any rate it is all I can give you." And then we took our leave. Going down stairs we looked with amazement at the writing on the card, which read thus:

To Colonel Burke, Commanding at Fort Lafayette, New-York:

Please release General ROGER A. PRYOR, who will report to Colonel FORNEY, on Capitol Hill.

A. LINCOLN.

But there was no changing the order. McLEAN dashed off, in the next train, to New-York, the happiest Democrat in the country, and two days after he walked into my quarters with "the prisoner." General PRYOR occupied the upper rooms of my lodgings, and was my guest for more than a week, during which time he was visited by all the chivalry, male and female, of the vicinage. The President enjoyed the fact that I had such good company, and THADDEUS STEVENS, my neighbor, habitually accosted me in the morning with the grim salute, "How is your Democratic friend and brother this morning?" But a more courteous and pleasant gentleman I never met; and I must do General PRYOR the justice to say that he expressed the most fervent gratitude to Mr. LINCOLN for his kindness. What he promised he has manfully fulfilled. He has never since been found among the obstructionists of the Government. He took no part in the calamitous policy of ANDREW JOHNSON. He has never been among the assailants of Congress. Settling down in New-York in the industrious, and I am glad to hear successful practice of his profession of the law, he has made many warm friends. I have not met WASHINGTON McLEAN since he brought PRYOR to my lodgings, but I owe him thanks for a barrel of Cincinnati hams which he sent me, as if to prove that when he takes up the cause of a friend it is in the spirit of the homely Western axiom—he goes "the whole swine." J. W. F.

THE RED RIVER TROUBLES.

A Rose-Colored Sketch of the Leaders of the Insurgents.

Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

WINNIPEG, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1869.

Let me present your readers a simple pen sketch of the leaders of the Red River patriots. During the imitatory steps of the movement, when revolution was as yet a disorganized insurrection, comparatively little was heard of the man who now forms the actual head and right arm of the opposition to Canadian rule, General LOUIS RIEL.

French by blood, born in the country he now so nobly defends, he retains the best characteristics of the people. He is the embodiment of the motives, the principles and the aspirations of his countrymen. Educated in Canada and possessed of all the refinement and polish a brilliant intellect can acquire, he combines much of the determination of NAPOLEON with the tactics of CÆSAR. At the age of 24 he steps upon the arena, possessed of all the capabilities requisite to the successful management of the trust confided in him—with the full confidence of the people, and the hearty dread of his enemies. With a physique of medium height, rather heavily set in proportion, frank, honest countenance, and clear gray eyes, his very presence enforces a respect for the Secretary and General of the Provisional Government—a man who would make his mark anywhere and under any circumstances, but when brought out in such a cause will never pause in his career until freedom shall stand on solid and substantial foundations.

President JOHN BRUCE is a half-breed, chosen from the people, not for his attainments—though by no means to be disparaged, but because he is a correct representative of the ideas and desires of the people from which he emanates. Having passed his thirty-five years of life in pursuits common to his country, he has as a consequence a full knowledge of the community—its wants and desires. Possessed of that splendid physical organization, which a life of constant exercise can alone produce, rather above the medium height, a slender but well-knit frame, with piercing black eyes, and firmly set but pleasant features, he is a perfect type of the people which have chosen him. Perhaps, at the time, no man could have been selected to fill the office he now holds who would have given more general satisfaction.

Mr. DONAHUE, who, with the President and Secretary, forms the Executive Committee of Three, and who is also a member of the Council, is a young man of most extensive education and a polished, genial gentleman, twenty-eight years of age, of tall and commanding figure, light hair and complexion; his capacity for the emergencies of revolution render him a most valuable counseller and faithful adviser. Born in the United States, he has for so long breathed the free air and imbibed the liberal principles of that best of Governments, that the aiding of this revolutionary movement is with him a matter of principle. His indomitable Irish courage and activity and valuable assistance to the patriot cause at this juncture. Cool, collected, with a confidence in his own abilities not easily shaken, he realizes the true liberty-loving Irishman—always ready to aid in any cause against oppression. In short, he is the METTERNICH and TALLEYRAND of the Red River Revolution, whose able policies, let us hope, may join us in a closer and stronger bond with that country which in so high a measure possesses our regard.

WORN OUT HORSES.

What Becomes of Them—Brokendown Hacks and Spavined War Horses—The Last Ditch of the Equine Race—Defects in American Horses.

Not only is a good man kind to his beast, but your true philanthropist taketh an interest in the fate of his humbler fellow-creatures. Especially is the faithful and much-enduring horse worthy of a momentary notice when he passes from the hill of his pride to the valley of his humiliation. The "noble animal" should not be wholly forgotten when his beauty is gone, his spirits broken, and his strength decayed. Meekly he bows to the strokes of fate, and takes his changed fortune with becoming humility, and a cold world taketh little heed of his sorrows and his sufferings. His heartless master passeth him off for lucre, and the cunning jockey maketh his gain of the poor old carcass.

At Sixty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue, in this City, there is held on every Wednesday and Saturday a horse market, where the fallen ones of the equine family of New-York and its immediate vicinity are brought to be sold. Some of these are woeful specimens of horseflesh, who have evidently seen better days; and now they share the general degradation from force of circumstances rather than from individual shortcomings. At these markets are found horses of all ages and of many inferior classes. There you may for $25 purchase the remnant of what was once a showy single-harness horse. True, he is now neither sound in wind nor limb, yet is he equal to some work, and while he can drag on in the daily mill he must go. A little further back in the crowd we have just caught a glimpse of two chestnut mares; they look far too spruce for their surroundings. What has brought them here? Well they are a pair of two-year olds, and having some action and no promise of strength, their owner, who is wise in his generation, has determined to dispose of them, and simultaneously to sell the luckless wight who purchases them. Public auction appears to be the favorite *modus operandi* for getting these sorry jades off their owner's hands. There they go! "One dollar, two dollars—come, gentlemen! ten dollars," and so on, till they are struck down at $180. Fortunate man! Emphatically we congratulate the seller. Next lot, a gray saddle-horse, branded "U. S.," a trooper! Sad fate for a warrior who has nobly served his country to end his career as the hack of a costermonger, whose highest aspirations in life are to peddle bad fish in the dirtiest thoroughfares of the City. Well, such is glory, and our hero has to submit. Here be comes, making a show of himself and a spectacle of his owner, who, by the way, is a newly-imported son of the Emerald Isle, who having purchased the brute last Wednesday for next to nothing, sells him to-day for a trifle less. Ah, Patrick, my son, you are not now "wandering frank and free through the fairy grounds of good St. Bartlemy." No, my good friend, you have cheated many a verdant countryman, but your turn is come now. Make way with yourself and your sorry bargain; we have no more time to bestow on you. A lanky black comes forward. His owner says he is a blooded animal, and so his thin tail and silky mane attest. What piece of ill luck has brought him to this pass? On examination, we detect unsoundnesses innumerable. The black changes hands at $50, and so the sale goes on to the end. The horses here bring from $25 to $250 per head. The classes are all low, and the buyers and sellers rank in the same category. Now and then a neighboring farmer buys a lot, but such are rare occurrences. The blind, the lame, the crippled, and the broken-winded here find their final owners. Would not the knocker's yard be a merciful fate for such as they?

In no place in the world does horse flesh suffer as it does in this good City of New-York, and one fruitful source of all this suffering is found in the fact that the horses of this City are thoroughly unsuited to their work. They are, as a class, long-sided, narrow-carcassed, fiddle-headed, weak-backed brutes, willing, it is true, but totally unable to do the work assigned them. Every American breeder hopes to get a fast trotter. He would be a richer man and a better member of society if he would put such nonsense out of his head and turn his abilities to improving his stock in a general way.

In 1850 there were in the State of New-York 447,014 horses of all classes. In 1860 there were 503,725, and in 1865, 589,930 horses and 5,169 mules. These figures, taken from reliable sources, show a steady increase in the numbers, and as soon as the census for the coming decade has been made, one may be certain that it will show a still further advance. It rests with breeders to display corresponding improvement in good qualities. Speed does well enough, but strength and endurance are also needed, as also is suitability to the work to be performed. When American horsemen open their eyes to the truth of the facts that their horses are not what they should be, then a better *régime* may be looked for, and not until then. Arab stallions, fresh from the desert, are wanted to improve the blood, cleanbred English sires to keep up the bone and muscle, with clydesdabs to improve the ordinary draft horse. These, together with better care and better stables, and improved stable-management, are all that is wanted to change the present aspect of affairs.

A Story from Missouri—A Dead Man Made to Sign His Will.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 22.

An interesting will case, which has been pending in the Courts in Franklin County for years past, rivals in its nature anything of the sort, possibly ever heard of in the history of the present age. The circumstances, as gathered from one of the attorneys engaged for the defence (outside of the Court room,) are as follows: Some years ago there lived in the town of Washington an old bachelor, who possessed a considerable amount of property, and had no relatives save one, who, it is said, was needy. The bachelor was taken quite ill, and was advised to make his will, which he did, bequeathing all of his estate to the children of a friend. The news became generally known in the town of the manner in which the testator had disposed of his property, leaving out any consideration to his relative. While the man still lingered on his bed of sickness it was made up among some of the friends of the relative that three of them should visit the sick man and advise him to make a second will, with provisions for the relief of the kinsman. Consent being given, the parties, who, it is said, were all in liquor, and who had no personal interest in the matter save the good feeling they entertained for the neglected friend, appointed one of their number to write. The table was drawn up close to the bedside of the sick man, who as well as he could dictated the nature of his bequest. Before the conclusion and signing of the will the man died; one of the party remarked to the scribe "that it was useless to go on as the man was dead." However, after its conclusion, the dead man was lifted up in a sitting posture and held, the pen was placed between his fingers and made to trace his name, after which the question was asked, "Do you acknowledge this to be your signature and last will?" &c. The dead man, by the aid of those who held him up, nodded assent. The body was then quietly laid down, and the individuals signed their respective names as witnesses to the instrument. The trio who witnessed the will are now all dead, and the seeming trouble now is the proper construction of the will, which, under the circumstances, and under the influence of an intoxicated brain, the scribe somewhat blended in meaning.

Fine Arts.

A rare and valuable painting has come into the possession of a citizen of New-York, Mr. H. D. SHEPPARD, who purchased it when lately in Florence, Italy. It represents three allegorical figures, personating the three powers of the soul—Intellect, Memory and Will. The merit of the work lies in the exquisite attitude, expression and coloring of the figures, which latter it still retains, although 300 years old. The gilt frame is 100 years old, and is itself not an inferior piece of workmanship and design. The painting is authenticated by numerous signatures, and seven professors of the Academy of Fine Arts in Florence speak of it as follows: "This sublime conception, judging by the grace of the composition and the chasteness of the design, we might suppose a work of RAPHAEL, yet from recollection of other works, as seen by us, there can be no doubt that it is a most original work of ALLESANDRO BONVICINO, called Morett da Brescia, (Italy,) who, although belonging to the school of GIORGIONE and of TITIAN, was so much enamored of the works of RAPHAEL, merely from engravings by MARC ANTONIO, that without going to Rome he knew so well how to imitate him in design and conception as to cause his works to be taken for those of that divine master." It is gratifying to know that so fine a work has been secured by a citizen of New-York.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 26, 1869.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London *Telegraph* urges the immediate publication of the correspondence in regard to the *Alabama* claims; the *Spectator* is very severe on Secretary BOUTWELL'S financial policy; the *Saturday Review* holds the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* answerable for the canard that NAPOLEON is in favor of a general disarmament; and the *Times* characterizes the attacks on Rev. Mr. TEMPLE "as uncharitable, unmanly and un-English."

The Pope is to baptize the infant daughter of the Queen of Naples.

The Committee of Discipline of the Ecumenical Council has been appointed, and the Bishop of New-York heads the list.

The French journals are commenting on the fact that, as they state it, almost everybody is excommunicated by the Papal Constitution.

The Swedish Government has decided that the same vessel need not pay lighthouse dues twice in the same month.

A large reduction of the Italian army is proposed.

GENERAL.

An Ex-Policeman of Detroit named KANE, was found in the streets in that city on Friday night, with his throat cut. His next door neighbor, MICHAEL COSTELLO, was soon afterward arrested as the murderer, the two having had a quarrel in a saloon but a short time previous.

PHILIP SLUMETZ was found guilty of murder in the first degree in Toledo, Ohio, on Friday, for the murder of AUGUST HICK, in June last.

The Government offices at Cincinnati, Ohio, will be closed to-morrow as a mark of respect to the late Secretary STANTON.

CHARLES FRENCH, a young man 20 years old, a son of Mr. STYLES FRENCH, of New-Haven, and a member of the Sophomore Class of Yale College, while skating on the Whitneyville pond, near New-Haven on Friday afternoon, and pushing his sister, a little girl, before him on a sled, broke through the ice, and carried with him into the water the sled and child. Several men who were by made every effort to save them, but by great exertions the little girl only was rescued. The body of young FRENCH was soon after recovered.

The Ontario Parliament was prorogued on Friday. Seventy-five bills were passed during the session.

A fire, originating from a defective flue, broke out on Friday night in the residence of Hon. DENNIS MCCARTHY, Representative of New-York, in Washington, D. C., and considerable damage was occasioned. Mr. MCCARTHY narrowly escaped suffocation in the flames, and was rescued with difficulty.

A telegram to the Chicago *Tribune*, from St Paul, in regard to the Red River rebellion, contains a declaration of independence of the Provisional Government of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory, signed by JOHN B. BRUCE, President, and LOUIS REILLE, Secretary. The document is to the effect that the people, having been released from their allegiance to the Hudson Bay Company, have a right to be independent, and that Canada has no right to coerce them as subjects of the Dominion. They hold themselves in readiness to treat with Canada as a free Province. Colonel DENNIS, who organized the Indians in support of Governor MCDOUGAL, is said to have disbanded his forces.

The buildings of the Insane Asylum in South Boston, Mass., and those of the Kearney Hospital, in the same place, were somewhat damaged by fire yesterday morning, the former to the extent of $5,000, and the latter of $1,500.

A gin house full of cotton, at Walnut Bend, near Memphis, Tenn., was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday.

A Memphis, Tenn., telegram states that the Little Rock Railway difficulty still continues, and that yesterday morning each President published a card assailing the character of the other.

The statement recently made that trouble was apprehended between the Utes and Apaches tribes of Indians in Colorado is denied in a dispatch from the Government agents, who state that if any trouble arises it will come from a desire on the part of the people of New-Mexico to receive the benefit of the Government appropriations, which amount to $2,000,000.

At a meeting of Senators at the Capitol in Washington yesterday, resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Hon. E. M. STANTON were adopted. A meeting of members of the House was also held, and similar action taken. The list of pall-bearers at the funeral has been increased by the addition of Senators CHANDLER and EDMUNDS, and Representatives JUDD and HOOPER.

The appointment by the President of General E. S. SOLOMON as Governor of Washington Territory, to succeed Governor FLANDERS, is made, it is understood, on the recommendation of Senator SCHURZ. General SOLOMON is a resident of Chicago, a German Republican, and was a Union soldier through the war.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, which advertised to pay their coupons only in Boston, have reconsidered the decision, and will pay them in New-York, to those who wish, on and after Jan. 3.

LOCAL.

Christmas Day was observed in this City and suburbs after the customary style. The weather was pleasant and unusually mild for this time of year, and the attendance at the church ceremonials was large. The public institutions all had Christmas dinner for their inmates, and Christmas trees, merriment and general festivity prevailed throughout the City. In the evening the theatres were crowded, and gaiety and enjoyment was everywhere the order of the day and night.

Dr. F. J. RANDALL, one of the Sanitary Inspectors to the Board of Health, died yesterday after a brief illness.

About 10 o'clock on Friday night, as a German butcher named HAUNSEN, employed at the Communipaw abattoir, was passing along the road near Greenville, he was attacked by a gang of ruffians, beaten until nearly in a helpless condition, and then thrown into a pool of water to drown. The unfortunate man succeeded in crawling out of the water, when he was again subjected to kicks and blows, but finally broke away, and took refuge in the house of a citizen a short distance away. The ruffians followed in pursuit, and attempted to enter the house after their victim, when the gentleman commenced a rapid firing with a revolver, sending the bullets in close proximity to the heads of the ruffians, who made a hasty retreat.

At a large special meeting of the Union League Club, held last evening, W. C. BRYANT, Esq., offered resolutions of respect to the late Hon. E. M. STANTON, which were unanimously adopted, and a committee was appointed to attend the funeral of the deceased.

A new lamp has been placed in the lighthouse on Montauk Point, with nearly double the brilliancy of the old one.

Diphtheria has been quite prevalent in Orient for several weeks. Within the last week seven have died from this fatal disease.

The theme of discussion in most of the Evangelical pulpits of this city to-day, or this evening, will be "The duty of Christians to discountenance the use of intoxicating drinks at New Year's receptions," as requested by a conference of the churches held last week.

The Change from the Old Judicial System to the New.

A correspondent raises a question in reference to the length of the terms of the County Judges elected at the last election, in view of the adoption of the new Judiciary article. It may be of interest to consider what is to be the effect of that article upon all our Courts, and how the change is to be made from the old system to the new.

As to the Court of Appeals, there will be little or no difficulty, although the provisions are not as harmonious as could be wished. The fourth section provides that "on the organization of the Court of Appeals, under this article, the causes then pending in the present Court of Appeals shall become vested in the Court of Appeals hereby established." There will be little or no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that this provision, by necessary implication, continues the present Court of Appeals until the new Court is organized. The twenty-fourth section provides that the first election of Judges for the new Court shall take place between the first Tuesday of April next and the second Tuesday of June, the day to be fixed by law, and that the new Court of Appeals shall enter on its duties on the first Monday of July. The causes pending in the Court on Jan. 1, 1869, are to be heard by a Commission to be composed of "the Judges of the present Court of Appeals" and a fifth Commissioner, to be appointed; and the Commission, as well as the new Court, is to enter upon its duties on the 1st of July next.

The present Court being continued till next July, its organization would not, apparently, be affected. Accordingly, the Judges who were elected to the Court of Appeals at the last election will take their places on the bench on the 1st of January next, and will sit till July 1, when they will enter upon their duties as Commissioners, together with the other two Judges and the new appointee. The Legislature will fix the day for the election of the Judges of the new Court, and on July 1 the new system will be harmoniously at work so, far as the Court of Appeals is concerned.

Our correspondent, E. L. F., whose letter we have published, seems to have overlooked the provisions of the fourth section. The view which he suggests does not arise out of the fact that only the Judiciary article was adopted. His difficulty would have arisen just the same if the whole Constitution had been adopted. To sustain his view, it must be held that the Convention intended that there should be an interregnum in the Court of Appeals from January to July. We cannot think it did so. The fourth section must have been intended to guard against that very thing, by providing that the causes "then pending" in the old Court should be transferred to the new, on its organization, and that that should take place in July. The old Court must be continued till then, or there would be no causes "pending" in it.

With reference to the Supreme Court, there is no very apparent difficulty in making the change, for the sixth section provides that there "shall be the existing Supreme Court," and that it "shall be composed of the Justices now in office, who shall be continued during their respective terms, and of their successors." It might be a question, perhaps, whether the Judges that were elected at the last election are to take their seats on Jan. 1, arising out of the words continuing the Justices "now in office," for the implication would be that only those in office were continued, and not those elected, but who had not taken their seats. But inasmuch as the new Court is to be "the existing Supreme Court," and no change is made in the districts from which the Judges are to be elected, we see no reason why the new Judges should not take their seats and keep them for the terms for which they were elected. There is a provision in the thirteenth section, that the official terms of the Judges of all the Courts, but County Courts, "who shall be elected after the adoption of this article," shall be fourteen years, but this can hardly be held to lengthen the terms of the Judges already elected, or to militate against their right to take their seats when the time shall come for which they were elected.

But when we come to the County Courts, there is greater difficulty, owing to the wording of the fifteenth section, which provides for them. It says, "The existing County Courts are continued and the Judges thereof, in office at the adoption of this article, shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms." If it had been left here, the matter would have been less difficult than it is. But the next sentence reads: "Their successors shall be chosen by the electors of the counties for the term of six years." Now the term of the County Judges voted for at the last election, was four years only, and we are brought therefore to this dilemma: either those offices must be left vacant after the expiration of the terms of the Judges "in office at the adoption of this article" until their successors can be elected at the next general election, or the adoption of this article must be treated as a lengthening of the terms of the Judges chosen at the last election. Probably the latter is the more reasonable construction for it cannot have been the intention of the article that there should be no County Courts for a year to come. That would make the worst difficulty yet in the change to the new system. Nor would this difficulty be obviated if it be held that the new article does not go into effect until January next, for it is the successors of the Judges "in office at the adoption of this article" who are to be elected for six years. And no matter when the article takes effect, there can be no doubt that it was "adopted" in November last. We are therefore inclined to hold that the County Judges then elected will hold their offices for six years.

Our Schools.

A correspondent protests loudly in our yesterday's paper against the cramming process in modern education, especially in public schools. We cannot but think that many of his points are well taken, and that we do often use children in schools like instruments to experiment upon. It is astonishing how often we commend prodigies of painful industry to admiration, and hold up in a kind of silent reproof to children less endowed by nature, some lad or lass with an enormous memory or an abnormal faculty for figuring. It is common enough to find little children patted and petted for having committed to memory one thousand or ten thousand (as the case may be) Scripture or other verses; and when it is added that this was all done "in leisure hours," or "out of school," or in addition to "regular duties," or "while knitting fifty pairs of stockings," we think we have reached the acme of juvenile goodness and greatness.

Now it is some form of this terrible treadmill sort of instruction that we often see going on in schools. "How much can the children stand?" is the inquiry among grave committee-men, and even among school teachers, some of whom could not be hired to do the same relative amount of mental labor which they wish to impose upon the youngsters as a delight. Noble exceptions there unquestionably are; and some of our school systems are almost beyond cavil or criticism. But the large majority of our schools, the country over, are mere forcing houses for children, giving them an unnatural precocity and cramming them with undigested mental food.

Parents sometimes thoughtlessly help along the evil in question. It delights them to hear the little ones discourse of 'ologies and 'onomies which their limited curriculum never took in. But it is a mistaken satisfaction. These little ones would do well to get less by rote and more through the understanding. Until the reasoning faculty is well developed, for example, we must not give studies calling for its exercise. And, as for the minutiæ now required in every department of instruction, it is terrible even to think of the subject.

On the other hand, we sometimes reflect, perhaps, by way of excuse, that there has always been about the same length of school hours. But schooling in old days was different from now. Then the dame's school was a kind of larger nursery to which it was convenient to dispatch the elder boys and girls, in order to give mamma time to attend to the younger, or papa a chance to work in comfort. There was a generous ease in the way school life was conducted, strongly contrasting with the appalling mechanism of to-day, whereby everything is done by clockwork, and not a fraction of a minute is "wasted." It is doubtful whether at that time there were as many studies given out for the night, or as difficult ones. The trouble seems to be that we have made education so *very* systematic that our children are caught up and put through an astonishing course with breathless speed, like material through a machine. But the remedy is really with parents, who must disabuse themselves of their mistaken notions about *quantity* of study, and refuse to applaud any system of unnatural cramming.

Some Aspects of Business Life.

An Englishman now traveling in this country furnishes to the London *Daily News* a series of sketches of American life. In one of these communications there are extended and not inaccurate details of the domestic habits of the "average New-York man of business" and his family. He is characterized as rapacious and indefatigable in the pursuit of wealth, but lavish in its expenditure. "His rage for money-getting is like the unreasoning instinct of the bee, who lays up honey without knowing or caring what becomes of it." So far as the simile does not depart from an analogy to the busy insect whose praise is sung by Dr. ISAAC WATTS, there is no great hazard in the comparison; but a simple experiment upon a beehive might occasion poignant doubt of a serene indifference to their possessions on the part of the occupants; and an ascription of unreasoning instinct to business men, more especially to Americans, is open to a suspicion of incompetency for the explanation of observed phenomena.

Not, certainly, because of avarice, does the citizen of this Metropolis ignore ease and the pleasures of a holiday life; not for the mere purpose of acquiring riches is his life absorbed in the considerations of his daily toil; nor yet from unreasoning carelessness does he lend a helping hand to a friend in need, subscribe freely to noble charities, or meet heavy expenditures in business and in the household with unstinted liberality. He is simply guided by the dictates of an ambition quite as laudable as the jealous anxiety for place or title that so commonly possesses the natives of other lands. The desire of his soul is to be eminent in his particular "line;" to conduct an extensive establishment; to wield a commanding influence among his daily companions; and for him greatness consists in being at the head of a great business. To these aspirations all else is subordinate and immaterial.

This anxiety to spread the area of business is concurrent with a willingness to conduct it at a smaller percentage of profit. Consequently it may be said that much business is done chiefly for the sake of reputation. During many years the Broadway stores sold kid gloves at cost. The retail grocers have constantly declared that sugars yield them no profits. Great publishing houses have issued large editions of certain popular books for less than the expense of printing and binding. Both stock brokers and banking houses conduct a large proportion of their business upon almost profitless percentage, or without any direct charge to their customers. At certain seasons in almost every kind of trade, merchants put entire "lines" of goods into market at prices considerably under cost, expecting to procure speedy sale. And no great percentage of profit is usually sought upon their general stock by leading houses.

Hence another series of results. Those who deal in the largest quantities, can buy to the greatest advantage, and sell at prices with which smaller dealers cannot compete. Buyers from the interior select the City where stocks are largest, terms most liberal, prices lowest. Large stores become necessary, while the accommodations required by expanded trade inflate the value of improved property and increase its rental. The appointments of the household keep pace with and are not usually more pretentious than the style of business. Although abstractly large, the expenses of the family do not always exceed the cost of the down-town display.

A due consideration of the effects of an ambition relating rather to the extent than the profits of business would throw light upon a variety of social and moral questions, and explain the neglect of their political and personal interests, as well as forgetfulness of the demands of health and sometimes even of religion, that characterize the busy citizens of our Metropolis. Perhaps a connection is traceable between its influences and the outrageous performances during the past year of cliques that attempted the control of currency, of stocks, and of gold, and the frequent and deplorable revelations of financial dishonesty.

The conditions of trade to which we have alluded render it more difficult every year for men of small means to start new business. It is not probable that this position of affairs will be seriously changed by any retrograde movement of those who are in the advance. The tendency of the age is toward great public enterprises; and private undertakings will not lag behind. Small capitalists may find it necessary to combine their funds in trading companies in order to compete with existing establishments. Such concerns would not be managed as stock companies that employ a few officers to conduct the business of stockholders, but rather as firms in which each individual shall work as a partner and share profits with reference to the interest he contributes. These would not widely differ, except in their origin, from the large firms which now are constituted of a considerable number of partners owning fractional interests in different proportions. Thus the oppressive army of clerks may be somewhat depleted by conversion into men of business. Such combinations of individuals may yet demonstrate that "union is strength" in mercantile associations as well as in our national history.

Dinner Parties.

At this time of year most people are either giving dinners or eating other people's. There is no better way of testifying respect for a man than to invite him to partake of the choicest fare you can lay before him. Even ladies, although rarely caring much for dinner parties until they reach that undefined period, the age of discretion, are seldom quite insensible to the influences of a perfectly appointed banquet, arranged with careful reference to their favorite tastes. It is to be regretted that in a country where the choice of food is so varied and rich, the subject of dining out has received so little attention. To this hour there are people who accept an invitation to dinner without the slightest sense of the sacredness of the obligation they have incurred. They send an apology at the very last moment without the smallest scruple. What is perhaps worse, they come an hour behind time, and either pretend that they mistook the hour named in the invitation, or coolly laugh the subject off altogether. This heartlessness goes very near to betraying an absence of all moral principle. A man who would trifle with an invitation to dinner would commit almost any offence in the Decalogue, if the temptation were strong enough. And yet there are perhaps few dinner parties given in New-York at which some of the invited guests have not treated their hosts with the basest ingratitude.

SIDNEY SMITH used to say that he was once coming to America, but that his parishioners waited upon him in a body and begged him to abandon the journey. "They were afraid," said the Dean, "to trust me in the same country with canvass-back ducks—and they were right." This dish alone has given American dinners a world-wide repute, and while canvass-back ducks continue to satisfy the rapacious appetite of men, our fame in this respect will never decline. It is possible that with some people a more exquisite flavor is imparted, even to the canvass-back, by the thought that it is now pretty nearly the most costly food that can be set upon the table. But the dish also receives appreciation of a higher kind than this, and if the right sort of people were only asked to meet each other over it, no more complete enjoyment would be found in a world of illusions. Too often, however, the host invites his guests almost at haphazard. He does not study to bring together the persons who are most likely to have the greatest pleasure in each other's society. There is pretty sure to be the noisy man who will let no one else speak, the professional *raconteur*, whose stories have no end and no point, and the gentleman who is full to the brim with "spicy" anecdotes about one's best friends. A little thoughtfulness on the part of the giver of the feast would prevent all this, and add immeasurably to the value of the favor he confers.

We are fortunately so well off in New-York for restaurants that no one need be deterred from giving a dinner by the want of the requisite means in his own house. To say nothing of the chief establishment of the class, there are all sorts of quiet places—some of them far "down town"—where the best food in the world is served in a faultless style. Money is the one thing needed to enable the houseless man to ask his friends to make merry at his expense. That less of this will answer the purpose as the new year comes into existence is quite certain. Keepers of restaurants must lower their prices like everybody else. A really cheap and good house would find numerous patrons, and although there are several between the City Hall and the Battery, there are openings for more in the neighborhood of the Fifth-avenue. Those who are anxious to please their friends without directly giving them presents, cannot do better than take some pains to assort them well, and afterwards spread before them a repast which is perfect of its kind, no matter how simple.

The Cost of Crime.

There is a pretty well grounded notion in the public mind that crime and criminals involve civilized society in great loss and waste, both of money and property. It is, however, exceedingly vague and indefinite for many reasons, but chiefly for want of data and statistics at once comprehensive, exact and particular enough to guide the public judgment on the subject. It is easy, of course, to reach a tolerably fair idea of the aggregate expense entailed on a given community—our own, for instance—by the criminal classes, for jails, keepers, sheriffs, police, lawyers, judges, and the various other organized preventive or remedial agencies in operation; and even such an array of expenditure would be quite formidable were it exhibited. But it is only a portion, and by far the smaller, of the total amount lost to or expended by such a community. A vast number of criminals never fall into the hands of the officers of the law at all, or pursue a long, systematic course of plunder or outrage before detection. Others still, through the technicalities of the law, or the easy compliance of some magistrate or prosecuting attorney, enjoy a practical immunity in the perpetration of crime, which is industriously improved, at the expense of the honest and law abiding. We can safely say, then, that the cost of criminal courts and officers bears but a slender proportion to the losses otherwise involved. A statement of the whole amount of money and portable property taken by thieves, during any one year, from the industrial classes in New-York and its environs, would present an aspect of this subject which might even seem extravagant.

There is another light in which this question appears. The great majority of the criminal classes contribute nothing to the useful or productive energies of the age. They are merely omnivorous consumers,—the parasites of society, whose real and factitious wants, vices and caprices are supported, and even pampered, by the tribute violently levied by them on the honest, profitable industry of the country. They are, likewise, the most prodigal and luxurious in their habits. They spend with wanton recklessness their ill-gotten gains in the gross satisfaction of unrestrained appetites; and, in their extravagance and lawlessness, they are but sowing, widespread around them, seed which will yield, ten or a hundred fold, its fruits of social bitterness. There is nothing economic in crime. Its beginning, existence, aim and results are simply loss, waste and hostility to order and human well being. For most other forms of expenditure there are compensations of some kind, immediate or remote. For crime there is none; it is purely malevolent in its influence and operation on society.

No more valuable contribution could be made to the cause of social science, and indeed of morals, than accurate statistics of the losses inflicted on community by crime. We admit the difficulty of arriving with certainty at the enormous total. But there is much which might be collated from the records of criminal courts, prisons and disbursing offices, police registers and elsewhere. Some attempt has been made in Europe to eliminate and generalize this branch of statistics; and in England considerable success has attended the effort, though nothing like adequate results have yet been attained. English authorities give figures which appear to be the most precise and apposite within our reach at present. In a given year the number of persons sentenced to penal servitude was 3,100. The average cost for the prosecution and maintenance of each in prison previous to removal to the penal establishment was about $1,000 in gold. This would show something over $3,000,000 paid by the Government, or rather by the industrial classes, to secure the punishment and provide for the support of one class of offenders in a single year.

It is not to be supposed, however, that this represents the whole. The felons of England, or any other country, are not maintained while at large, or out of the hands of the law, for nothing. Close calculations, made by skilled men, enjoying abundant opportunities for investigation, fix the average annual income derived by English thieves from their nefarious calling at not less than $500. Allowing the short period of two years' practice to each before conviction, and deducting those arrested for offences other than theft, a further charge of over $2,000,000 is shown to have fallen on the country by thieves sentenced to penal servitude in one year alone. The number of these latter bore but a small proportion to the whole number of greater or smaller criminals in and out of prison—and not far enough advanced in guilt for the severest penalties, but living on their illicit gains or supported in costly jails. How enormous the loss must have been to English society from this source may be conjectured from the report of a committee of inquiry into the depredations of the Liverpool thieves. They reported the amount of loss annually inflicted on the inhabitants of that city by such depredations at fully $4,000,000, on a moderate computation. This, be it remembered, for but one city, of some 400,000 people, at the time, and one, too, far from being worst in the category of crime. Apply even this moderate scale of loss to other localities—to London with its wealth, its poverty, its vast, dense, population, or to Manchester, Birmingham, &c., and the cost of crime in England may be seen to aggregate an almost incredible amount.

Training and Opportunities of Labor.

A recent series of letters from one of the English mechanics imported by Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH to work at Ithaca, contained some good suggestions. Among others, was one upon the value of skilled labor in this country. While unskilled is apt to be a drug in the market, that which a trained and competent artisan can offer is of much greater service to him here than abroad. There, he may, though naturally clever and able to turn out first-class work, whether it be in carpentering, machine making or any other branch of mechanical labor, never rise beyond the position of a mere subordinate, liable to discharge at any moment, and generally dying with little or no provision for his family if he have any. That this should be the case is no less anomalous than unfortunate. But it is due to more than one circumstance. There is in the mind of the English mechanic a sort of stolid cautiousness which, as a general rule, renders him incapable of enterprise on his own behalf. Men run in a groove during their whole lives, because they are partly timid and partly blind. They fail to appreciate the fact that their condition as a lower stratum of social life is owing very often to themselves. Other men make a bold stroke and succeed, but the example is lost upon the rest, and thus are created what are called artificial social distinctions, but which are, after all, but the natural result of differences of character.

Of course it is in a crowded community like that of England much more difficult for an individual to labor more distinctly for himself than it is in this country. As the workman at Ithaca points out, a skilled artizan here can get a contract and carry it out with the aid of less trained men than himself. But the true lesson conveyed by this statement applies to others than those to whom it was addressed. What is good for an English workman is good also for an American. Why should not our artizans as a rule train up to a point of excellence which should render them as independent as the Ithaca writer says his friend may be?

There are many reasons why, from another point of view, this whole subject of mechanical training should be pressed upon our young men who expect to live by mechanical labor. The great enemy of the workingman is the crowd of bad workers who are admitted to his *status* without the proper experience for which he has paid years of effort. While there are numberless instances of men rising out of the ranks of labor and becoming employers, there are still a vast number who never have the opportunity or the courage requisite for success. No doubt that there are better chances here for those who can find this courage, but it must not be forgotten that there never will be a general possibility of gaining an independent footing for individuals. While, therefore, some may gain contracts, and do, the perfection of skill and conscientiousness in performance are, in the majority of cases, the most desirable characteristics of the workingman. If there were a general elevation in this respect, the quality of all work would improve, and in time the inefficient and the lazy would take their proper place in the carpenter shop, the mill, or the shipyard.

The Rights of Children.

Although they constitute so important a fraction of the sum total of humanity, no social philosopher has yet arisen to advocate the claims of children to be enfranchised from the disabilities under which they labor. No TOM PAINE has appeared to champion their rights, or STUART MILL to mourn over their subjection. The centuries roll by without bringing any alleviation to their helpless and subordinate condition; and their vassalage to their elders to-day is perhaps as complete as it was in the Dark Ages. In the universal clamor wherein we hear so much about people's rights and so little of their duties; in the epoch of change, when distinctions of race and sex are nominally scattered to the winds; at a time when iconoclasm has become almost a religion, so that its devotees peer about with feverish impatience to see what they can next shatter and pull down,—it seems singular that so little should have been said or sung of the rights of children or of the propriety of freeing them from the irksome restraints by which they have so long been trammeled.

The reasons or excuses for the existing order of things are obvious, and may profitably be examined in anticipation of a controversy likely at any moment to spring up. Children, it is said, are weak, helpless, and irresponsible. They are inferior to the adult in size, in strength, in intellect, and in knowledge. Were they to try to shift for themselves, to cut loose from the authority and protection of their elders, they would perish miserably, and thus in the sequel the race might become extinct. It is a duty to prevent this, and so to instruct and provide for children that they may grow up capable in turn of taking care of others and thus of perpetuating their kind. These statements sound plausible, and yet they are perhaps no stronger in their application to children than to other classes for whom they are reckoned by many to be totally exploded. Weakness and helplessness, for example, are said, in the case of women, to be in a great measure the products of their dependent position; and this might also be affirmed of children. The hardy newsboy, thrust into the world and compelled to shift for himself, furnishes a significant contrast to the pampered little sybarite of Fifth-avenue. As regards inferiority, physical or mental, it is now, we believe, generally conceded that neither affords justification in a civilized state for the usurpation of authority. The assumption that the young creature must fall if deprived of accustomed assistance, is perhaps equally unsound. But is not the inferiority, in all points save that of size, rather assumed than proved? The senses and perceptions of the child are assuredly finer and more acute than those of the man. The moral nature of the child is as certainly less soiled and vulgarized by contact with the world. If he is less strong he is more sharp,—if his knowledge of mankind be less comprehensive and diversified, it may be more concentrated and subtle. Again, the child accomplishes many things that are quite beyond the man. He rolls hoops, skips ropes, climbs trees, stands on his head, and performs numerous other and more surprising feats which the man does not even dream of attempting. Now it is a recognized truth of physiology that the rank of a creature depends on the totality of its functions; that is, the more numerous the capacities the higher the being. On this has been grounded a demonstration of the superiority of the woman over the man; and why not by a parity of reasoning the superiority of the child over the man?

In justice to our country people it must be owned that they often accept this proposition in practice and tacitly confess that the man has no rights which the child is bound to respect. The privilege of youth to make itself disgusting to others, and so to lay up a long arrear of mortification for the future,—the right of little boys to take strong drink and smoke cigars, and of little girls to dress and flirt like women,—are so frequently conceded as to make it likely that our march of progress will be swift in this as in other respects, and that we shall beat all other nations in reaching the goal. And yet at this season—the time of all the year consecrated to children—we cannot help regretting the good old days when children were children still, and husbands and wives walked hand in hand, and there were no clashings of authority or questions of rights at all. In those days books were not written to prove to women that their husbands were their enemies, or others for babies that it takes grown folks to understand; and little girls wore "pantalettes" until they were far on in their teens, and flirted not until they were out of them; and little boys wore short jackets and forebore tobacco, and hung up their stockings on Christmas Eve, and pelted each other in the morning with sugar plums and comfits with quite as much of affectionate energy as that with which their prototypes of to-day fling bouquets at the dancing blondes. In those days it was thought gracious and commendable to give obedience and honor for tenderness and protection, and human society was softened by mutual concessions and elasticities, by loving sympathy for frailty and respect for things venerable and noble,—and had not yet taken on the hard, cynical tone that measures humanity by rule and square, and trusts to no law save that of *meum* and *tuum*. Perhaps after all those days will return to us. Perhaps the rights of children as we have laid them down, however plausible or logically exigible, are after all illusory. And perhaps, after going through changes brought about by our insatiate national curiosity to test all things—holding fast it is to be hoped thereafter to that which is good—we may quietly resume a social condition in which children shall again be children whose best rights shall once more consist in the love and protection of those whose dearest privilege it will be to extend them.

One of the Lost Tribes.

One of the "lost tribes" has at last turned up safe and sound, in the shape of a people called the Falashas, who inhabit a district in Abyssinia, which has long remained a *terra incognita* and a blank space on the maps. They were visited by Mr. HALEVY, a very intelligent French traveler, who has now communicated an account of his journey to the French Geological Society.

There were about 250,000 of the Falashas. They speak an Agua dialect called Falashina, or Kaillina, and into this language they have translated a Gheez version of the Old Testament. They do not practice polygamy. They circumcise their male children on the seventh day. Their proper names are derived from Hebrew, Gheez and Amharic. The institution of purification is practiced; the children are taught the Bible, the psalms, prayers, and sacred history. In the synagogues the sexes sit apart. Incense is burned during the services. Their religious hopes are turned to Jerusalem, but their ideas of the Messiah are very indistinct. They are wholly unacquainted with Hebrew, and know nothing of the ceremonies instituted after the time of Ezra. They have a religious literature written in the style of the Midrath. They keep the Sabbath rigidly; fast on Mondays and Thursdays; keep the 9th of Ab to commemorate the destruction of Jersalem; they wash before and say grace after eating; they have a traditional mode of slaughtering animals for food; they practice commemorative sacrifices on the holy days, and also for the repose of the souls of the dead. Their women enjoy equality with men. They hold slaves, but liberate them after a servitude of six years.

Suit Against the Second National Bank of Cleveland Settled.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, Dec. 24.

During the present term of the Court of Common Pleas a suit was commenced by HENRY NOTTINGHAM against the Second National Bank, to recover $20,000, the amount alleged by him to have been deposited in that bank, and the payment of which to him was refused. The suit was commenced before the demise of Cashier BUELL.

The real cause of action, we understand to have been substantially this: Mr. NOTTINGHAM wished to buy two hundred shares of Lake Shore stock, and Mr. BUELL agreed to buy or procure its purchase for him, the money for which being at that time on deposit. Notice came that the stock had been bought by FULLER, TREAT & COX, brokers in New-York, and would be here in due course of mail. When more than a reasonable time had elapsed, Mr. NOTTINGHAM called on Mr. BUELL for the stock, and was met with the reply that the brokers had failed, and his $20,000 had been lost in the failure. Mr. NOTTINGHAM did not look at the matter in that way. He claimed that his money was on deposit in the bank, and had not been drawn out and could not be except on his check or order, and that when the stock was received it would be drawn out and not before. Mr. BUELL dismissed him and the subject by telling him his account was balanced. Thereupon Mr. NOTTINGHAM brought suit.

The case is now disposed, an order of dismissal having been entered, the bank having given him two hundred shares of the Lake Shore stock at par.

An Uninvited Guest at a Hotel Obtains Damages.

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union, Dec. 18.

The case of WADE vs. THAYER, in which the plaintiff sought to recover $10,000 damages for hurts received by him in the Western Hotel at the hands of two of THAYER'S employes, came up for trial before Judge REED in the District Court on Thursday, was partially heard and continued until yesterday, and finished last evening. N. GREENE CURTIS, LEWIS RAMAGE and JAMES E. SMITH appeared as counsel for WADE, and CREED HAYMOND and F. A. HORNBLOWER for the defence. The facts of the case would appear to be that several months since WADE entered the Western Hotel and took possession of a room without asking or obtaining leave to do so. WILLIAM LAND, the clerk of the house, and an employe named CARRODY went to the room, shook WADE until he awoke, and ordered him to leave the [illegible]. He was disinclined to leave the [illegible] dence for [illegible] LAND, who [illegible] gave WADE a severe beating, breaking his [illegible] cutting a gash [illegible] and inflicting numerous other injuries [illegible] responsible [illegible] ployes, and [illegible] day before. After hearing the evidence and the charge of the Judge, the jury retired, and at [illegible] o'clock last evening returned a verdict in favor of WADE for $1,500 and costs.

THE DRAMA.

Holiday Amusements.

The most noticeable thing about the Christmas diversions of the Metropolis is the absence of Pantomime. In London this week there are at least a dozen entertainments of the sort, and managers there have been striving for months to excel each other in the splendor and novelty of the piece which usually makes all the difference between the success and failure of their season. Now, there are many things common and popular in London which we are not called upon to transplant, and may indeed be the better for avoiding; but we really think it it is hardly fair to the children to let Christmas go by without a single pantomime. The drama of gesticulation, of metamorphoses, of practical jokes, of spangles and red fire, is of all others the favorite and especial play of children, and they should no more be expected to go without it than to abstain from hanging up their stockings on Christmas Eve. It seems quite a hardship, and is, at least, an innovation on time-honored usage to let the festal season go by without a single glance at *Columbine* and *Harlequin*, at *Scaramouch*, *Pantaloon* and the *Clown*. And then the "dazzling transformation!" What are the little ones to do all through the holidays without it? We hope some far-seeing manager will think of this another year, and, remembering that the children of to-day are possible patrons hereafter, have an eye to his popularity in the future. As we have no pantomime, so we have no opera during the coming week, but to make up for these deprivations, there are numerous other entertainments, many of them of a superior character....At Wallack's, "Central Park," the comic drama of the versatile manager, is to be revived after a lapse of six years. For some time past the bills have been changed every night, and the same policy is to be observed during the holidays. We notice that ROBERTSON's admired military play of "Ours" is in preparation....

"The Duke's Motto" has been acted nightly at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, and has been received with much applause. Our impressions regarding the general effect of the acting of this play are unchanged. It, however, runs much more smoothly than at first, is without doubt beautifully placed upon the stage, and does great credit to the manager who has undertaken to give, and succeeded in effectually giving, so difficult a spectacular piece with such contracted resources in the way of space and mechanical facilities. "The Duke's Motto" is to be repeated during the week....At Niblo's "Little Em'ly" is doing remarkably well. The drama is acted with great smoothness, and with the assistance of capital scenery, produces a realistic effect that is not so common as it ought to be. While neither of the performers can be called great, in "Little Em'ly," all, or nearly all, are above mediocrity, and the result of their united efforts is harmonious and satisfactory....Mr. HACKETT has concluded his successful engagement, and Mrs. EMMA WALLER, who has gained distinction elsewhere in the part, is to essay Miss CUSHMAN's *cheval de bataille*, *Meg Merrilies*, at Booth's Theatre, on Monday. Mr. BOOTH, for reasons not difficult to divine, still keeps himself in reserve, and the production of "Hamlet" lays over until further notice....At the Olympic "Under the Gaslight" still fills the house and no change has been found expedient for the holidays....Mr. LINGARD and Miss ALICE DUNNING, and Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL are the attractions of the week at the Grand Opera House, and "a gorgeous legendary and spectacular drama" by Mr. JOS. C. FOSTER, called the "Twelve Temptations," is in active preparation....At Wood's Museum, the blondes and the giant still pursue the even tenor of their way; and what with "Dora Bella" and "Kenilworth" in the theatre, and the roaring wild animals in their cages beneath, no more enchanting place need be looked for during the holidays for little people. ....The New-York Circus possesses, however, charms that are all its own; and when we say there is no pantomime to be seen, we should perhaps make an exception and say that "Cinderella; or, the Little Glass Slipper," which is, we are told, "a fairy pantomimic spectacle," is nightly to be seen here, and that no fewer than sixty little children take part in it.... Mr. FECHTER, having sailed from Southampton in the *Main*, is expected to arrive immediately in New-York, and is announced to appear at Niblo's Garden, (probably in Ruy Blas,) on Monday, Jan. 10. Mr. FECHTER is an artist of remarkable powers, but the nature of his success here it would be hazardous to predict. Much of course depends on the first impression, and the first impression will depend in a great measure on the physical and mental condition of the artist on his arrival. As an actor of a certain style of romantic melo-drama, Mr. FECHTER is wonderfully effective. His merits in the legitimate, and especially in the Shakespearean drama, are more open to question. At all events the principal London critics were divided concerning them. Long before he attained English celebrity Mr. FECHTER was recognized as the best *jeune premier* of the Parisian stage, and was the original of *Armand* in "La Dame aux Camelias," and many other striking characters. His appearance in New-York is a theatrical event of first-rate importance, and it will be looked for and welcomed with commensurate interest....At the Bowery, to-morrow, "Gio; or, The Armorer of Tyre," will be the most important play...."Hash" remains on the bills at the hall of the San Francisco Minstrels....Mr. HERMANN offers his prestidigitatorial entertainment at the Academy on to-morrow and two after nights.

Home Gossip.

Mr. DAN SYMONDS is perfecting, as actively as possible, the arrangements for a dramatic representation for the benefit of Mr. W. A. MOORE. Mr. MOORE, who needs no introduction to the local public, still lives, but is confined to his dwelling by very severe illness......Mme. CAMILLE URSO is preparing to organize a Peace Jubilee, to last for three successive days, in San Francisco......"Leah" succeeds "Mary Warner" at the Walnut-street Theatre to-morrow....The new Trimble Opera House in Albany is to be opened on Dec. 28. Mr. MILNES LEVICK will be stage manager....In November Selwyn's Boston Theatre received $22,348; the Howard Athenæum, $19,575; the Boston Museum, $12,477. In October the Boston Theatre received $20,695....The opening of the Beloit (Wisconsin) Opera House was postponed last week in consequence of the illness of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA....At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts section of the National Musical Congress, held at Boston, it was decided to hold Musical Conventions in different parts of the State, next year, in a sufficient number of places to assemble conveniently all the choral societies which took part in the Peace Jubilee, and all others to be formed. There will be Conventions at five different points at least, and these will be held in the month of June. The music, consisting mainly of oratorio choruses, will be sent out to the singers, free of cost, as at the Jubilee. The preliminaries were intrusted to E. TOURJEE, P. S. GILMORE and CARL ZERRAHN, of Boston, and HENRY K. OLIVER and D. B. HAGER, of Salem, Mass....A new play entitled, "Champagne; or Step by Step," and written by MATILDA HERON and LAURA KEENE, is soon to be produced at the Chestnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....The HANLONS are at the Philadelphia Academy of Music.... Mme. ANNA STEIN, a German ex-actress, committed suicide in New Orleans, a few nights ago, by swallowing poison....Miss CARLOTTA PATTI was last week in Cincinnati, Ohio....The Parepa-Rosa opera troupe were last week in Milwaukee, Wis.

Foreign Affairs.

The Christmas theatrical novelties at the London theatres were to be: At Drury Lane, "Beauty and the Beast; or, Harlequin and Old Mother Bunch," by Mr. E. L. BLANCHARD. The clever VOKES family, Miss KATE SANTLEY, Miss HARRIET COVENEY and Mr. BRITTAIN WRIGHT had the principal characters. In the harlequinade, Mr. HARRY BOLENO and Mr. ROWELLA were to be the clowns. For Covent Garden Mr. H. J. BYRON has written a fairy extravaganza, entitled "The Yellow Dwarf; or, Harlequin Cupid and the King of the Gold Mines."..The Olympic has a new burlesque written in blank verse by Mr. W. S. GILBERT, and founded on TENNYSON's poem of "The Princess."..The Globe was supplied by Mr. H. J. BYRON with a new extravaganza on the subject of the old ballad of the "Loves of Lord Bateman and the fair Sophia." Mr. J. CLARKE represents the fair *Sophia*...The New Royalty's burlesque was to be "The Flying Dutchman," already produced. The Gaiety was to produce the week before Christmas Mr. G. A. SALA's new burlesque, entitled "Wat Tyler, M.P.," Mr. J. L. TOOLE representing the hero. The Royal Alfred had "Gulliver," and the East London "Jack and the Beanstalk," both supplied by Mr. R. SOUTAR. Astley's was also furnished by Mr. HARRY LEMON with "Jack and the Beanstalk." Sadler's Wells was supplied by Mr. CHEATHAM with a local pantomime, entitled "Ye Fayre Mayde of Merrie Islington; or, Harlequin ye Cruel Prior of Canonbury, and the Chivalrous Knights of St. John." The Crystal Palace produces a pantomime called "Whittington and his Cat."....Mr. WOOD has engaged M. FAURE to appear at Drury Lane Theatre next season. The last time this artist appeared in London was in 1866. He will sing with Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON in AMBROISE THOMAS' opera of "Mignon." Mr. WOOD has also engaged Mlle. LEWITZKI, a young Russian lady, and pupil of M. WARTEL's. Mlle. MARIE ROZE is to appear as *Agathe* in "Der Freyschutz," and Mlle. FIORETTI has been engaged for the ballet....Lady DON was playing at the Theatre Royal, in Manchester, this being her first visit to Manchester since her return from a professional tour of some years, in the course of which she fulfilled successful engagements at some of the principal theatres in the United States, the Australian colonies and New-Zealand....M. EMILE AUGIER's new comedy, entitled "Lion et Renards," has been played without marked success at the Comédie Française...."Andromaque" has been acted at the Gaité, with costumes designed in accordance with those worn when the tragedy was first acted. Wigs, swords, &c., were then in fashion; yet we find the well-known dramatic critic, M. SARCEY, in a recent conference, strongly advocating the propriety of this revival. According to him, a hero of RACINE's tragedies, while wearing the costume as well as speaking the language of the French Court, is, though a conventional, at least a consistent type. His thoughts and expressions are essentially those of a French gentleman, in spite of his Greek or Roman pseudonym; and the polite and courtly phrases which he employs, even under the most trying circumstances, must always more or less shock the spectator's sense of the fitness of things when uttered by a man in a toga and sandals. There is, undoubtedly, much truth in this view of the case; still it will be difficult to reconcile oneself to *Camilla* cursing Rome in a hoop and patches, or to *Julius Cæsar* expiring in a wig and lace ruffles.... A. M. KLEIN has had the deplorable patience to reckon up what he considers to be the entire number of operatic scores in existence, and he declares that no less than 6,000 "have inundated the musical world during the last century and a half." Calculating that each opera or operetta contains twenty melodies—certainly a most liberal supposition—he concludes that since the year 1720 no less than 120,000 operatic melodies have been composed. It is a large number; and if out of the 120,000 120 were original, that, also, would be a large number. The story of "Romeo and Juliet" in the form of a libretto has been set to music no less than twenty-seven times, and M. KLEIN thinks that as many as three of these versions—those of VACCAI, BELLINI and GUONOD—will endure. M. KLEIN is very sanguine, thinks the *Pall Mall Gazette*....There is a movement on foot for the erection of a new theatre in Bombay. It is proposed to form a company, to be called "The Bombay Theatre Company," with a capital of two lacs of rupees, divided into 200 shares of 1,000rs. each; and that the company should undertake "to build a spacious theatre house in a central locality on improved principles, after the style of modern European theatres." At present fifty-five of the shares have been taken up wholly by native gentlemen.

A Mutiny in the Massachusetts State Prison—The Demand for Tobacco.

From the Boston Post, Dec. 25.

On the 12th of October last there was a sort of mutiny at the State Prison, of which the public were not fully apprised. Warden HAYNES gives the following account of it: The use of tobacco in the prison is not prohibited, but none is furnished by the State. It had been the practice of the contractors to supply those who worked for them with a certain quantity, given out each week; in the foundry the men received what was termed a double ration; this was suddenly stopped and they given the same quantity as the others. The first knowledge I had of the affair was that about forty of the men in the foundry had "struck," refusing to work till they got their tobacco. On repairing to that department I found them quiet, but apparently determined to stand by the resolution they had formed. Among them were some of the most desperate and daring men in the prison. I endeavored to dissuade them from the course they had adopted, assuring them that the discipline of the prison would be enforced at all hazards. They listened respectfully to what I said, and in reply stated that they had no feeling against the authorities, but would have their usual quantity of tobacco or would do no more work, or at least much less in amount than they had been in the habit of doing. They knew the capacity of the prison for punishment; that we had but thirteen solitary cells, three of which were in the lower arch; the other ten it would be impossible for us to use as the occupants could, and doubtless would, make day and night hideous with their noise, and we were powerless to prevent it. I had no Deputy Warden, and two of my officers were absent on a furlough; our force thus reduced, I saw at once the impossibility of removing a man from the foundry without bringing on a conflict the result of which no one could anticipate. The news had reached the other shops; the men were getting restless and uneasy; the impression got abroad that they were all to be deprived of their tobacco; the excitement, though suppressed and consequently the more dangerous, was deep and intense; some had actually prepared weapons by grinding down and sharpening files. The slightest indiscretion would have fired a train which would have caused not only a great destruction of property, but a fearful sacrifice of life. There were those in the other shops who were ready to join them; some through sympathy and others for the excitement and the hope that something might turn up to favor their escape. A plan was immediately formed and quietly carried into execution. It was to dispose of them in detail. They were accordingly suffered to remain in the foundry till dinner time, when they fell into the ranks with the others and marched to their rooms, taking their dinner with them, the custom here. After dinner the doors of all but nine were unlocked, and the inmates permitted to return to the foundry. The nine in their rooms were then placed in the cells in the lower arch, three in each. In the upper arch we have fourteen cells of the same size, used for the storing of odds and ends; these were cleared of the rubbish they contained, the windows closed up, and at the next meal time they were prepared for nine more. After the third nine had been disposed of, the others returned to their work, convinced that our resources for punishment were greater than they had anticipated. At the end of two days seven of those shut up expressed a willingness to go to work. A day or two later another squad yielded, and at the close of the week all of them had returned to their work, I doubt not wiser if not better men, admitting without exception that they had been foolish, and satisfied that the authorities had facilities to crush out any insubordination which might occur; and we were more strongly impressed with the fact that solitary confinement, firmly and judiciously enforced, is sufficient in itself to maintain the discipline in any prison. A full history of those eventful days would embrace many interesting details which this extract does not contain. Not long after the trouble began the whole body of prisoners mysteriously became aware that there was something in the wind, and signs of discontent and disorder were manifest in several of the shops. In one a burly, brutal fellow became unruly, and the warden was immediately sent for. When told the state of affairs, he at once ordered the blustering convict to go to his cell, which the latter flatly refused to do. The warden instantly produced his revolver, and the fellow succumbed. Matters have gone on in good order since the occurrence of the disaffection, and the discipline is now on a firmer basis than ever. The full ration of tobacco has not been restored.

A New Church Dedicated.

The neat little church edifice, with the minaret spire, just built in Seventy-second-street, near Lexington-avenue, by the old St. James Parish, was opened for divine service yesterday morning, by the Bishop of the Diocese, Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., who preached the dedicatory sermon. At the close of the services the sacrament was administered. The new church was designed by RENWICK & SANDS; cost $60,000, and is capable of accommodating about 500 persons.

ENGLISH TOPICS.

Distress in the East End of London—The Work of the Benevolent—Abominable Court Rooms—Curious Proceedings at the Consecration of Dr. Temple—Honest Men of Business.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 13, 1869.

The distress in the East End of London is terrible, and the Winter is, so far, unusually severe. Last week there were 5,000 more paupers than the corresponding week of last year, and 20,000 more than in 1866. This terrible destitution and distress in the East—in Bethnal Green, Spital fields and all that great and squalid region lying between the docks and Victoria Park, has been gradually increasing for many years; but now there comes a complaint almost as urgent from the south side of the river. Eight clergymen unite in an appeal, through the *Times*, for help. They say:

"An exceedingly bitter cry of women and children is heard all around us, the cry of pinching want! The state of things in these parishes is such as we, in our many years' experience, have not known before. Men on every side are out of work, and the cry 'We've got no work to do' is becoming a sad reality here, with its variation, 'We can't get work to do.' The consequence is want, and, following in its wake, the locust herd of fever, smallpox, consumption, sickness, suffering, the pawnbroker, and the tallyshop, and then a depth of misery only, alas, too well known to need description."

These eight clergymen represent a population of 64,045, a large portion of whom are of the poorest class—living no one can tell how, but a portion of that great mass of metropolitan wretchedness which seems so unmanageable and so hopeless. There has been talk, discussion, no end of it, all Summer, about new modes of organization, new plans of relief, but, as usual, nothing has been done. The clergy beg, societies beg, individuals beg. Some get help from the parish, from district visitors, from benevolent individuals, more than they need—some starve, or are driven to crime in their desperate misery. But every kind of relief makes matters worse. Benevolence creates pauperism. Almsgiving becomes a premium on idleness, and you would be astonished to see the respectable-seeming people who have become so demoralized as to be content to live on charity. There is great dissatisfaction with Mr. GOSCHEN, the President of the Poor Law Board, who cannot get out of his red-tape entanglements. I know not what danger there may be in this, but I copy from an intelligent journal what may, perhaps, not be a very improbable result of such a state of things too long continued:

"There is no time to be lost. A spark will fire a train; and one bread riot, originated by desperate starving men, in a metropolis abounding in roughs and ticket-of-leave ruffians, might be the signal for disorders and disturbances which would render it necessary to increase the military force in London. A few such riots would send down the Funds, and cause a species of panic among timid capitalists at home and abroad. The emergency demands action, and not an elaborate minute, giving 'goody' advice, and shifting the responsibility of action upon some one else."

ABOMINABLE COURT ROOMS.

The most important law Courts in England are held in Westminster Hall, which has been the scene of all the great State trials for centuries; but the Court rooms, of which there are several, are not what we should consider suitable. In the Court of Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Justice presiding, a few days ago, the members of a special jury in waiting asked the Lord Chief Justice if he would order seats to be provided for them. One of the jurors claimed that he was suffering from disease of the spine, and had to stand painfully for hours. Several of the jurymen in the box stated that their treatment was such as to render it more advisable to submit to fines than run the risk of the consequences of foul air and fatigue. The *Times* reporter says:

"We can fully indorse the complaints of the jury, both in this and in the Second Court of Common Pleas. The crowd is almost always very great, there is no official or policeman to keep the passages clear, and the business of the Court is daily diversified by pugilistic encounters between counsel, attorneys, witnesses, jurymen, and others whose attendance is required, and the bystanders and spectators who are drawn to the Court by motives of curiosity or a love of foul air. Once let a man leave his seat, and, at certain times of the day, he has very slight chance of fighting his way back to it and regaining it. We have frequently remarked on this scandalous state of things, which might be materially alleviated by the attendance of a couple of judicious policemen."

It is but a few days since one of the Judges was struck down with apoplexy in one of these abominable places, and breathed his last in a neighboring hotel. May not many of the prejudiced charges, unsound verdicts, the forgetfulness of witnesses and bad temper of counsel be attributed to the noxious and evil influences of such temples of justice—temples where there should be order, security and purity? But the new law courts will be built in a few years—spacious and well-ventilated dwelling places of righteousness.

CONFIRMATION OF DR. TEMPLE.

Let us turn to more cheerful topics; for my letter is getting to be as gloomy as the cold, wintry fogs that for the past week have darkened the whole country. Dr. TEMPLE has been confirmed as Bishop of Exeter, and is to be consecrated at Westminster Abbey on the 21st inst. The scene at the confirmation at Bow Church was not precisely what was expected, for the objectors were heard and then decided against. But as the proceedings were curious, and may soon become quite obsolete, I will give a brief account of them. The quaint old church built by Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN was crowded. Sir TRAVERS TWISS, a distinguished ecclesiastical lawyer, presided as Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and ordered the Royal Letters Patent to be read—this was after the religious service had proceeded to the end of the Litany—as follows:

"VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith; to the Most Rev. Father in God, our right trusty and right entirely beloved Councillor ARCHIBALD, by Divine Providence, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitan of all England, and to all other Bishops herein concerned, Greeting. Whereas, the Episcopal See of Exeter being lately vacant by the decease of the Right Rev. Father in God, Dr. HENRY PHILLPOTTS, late Bishop thereof, upon the humble petition of the Dean and Chapter of our Cathedral Church of Exeter, we did, by our letters patent, grant them *our leave and license to choose to themselves* another Bishop and Pastor of the said See, and the Said Dean and Chapter, by virtue of our said leave and license, *have chosen for themselves* and the said Church, our truly and well-beloved FREDERICK TEMPLE, Doctor in Divinity, to be Bishop and Pastor, We, *accepting of such election, have given our Royal assent thereto*, and this we signify unto you by these presents, *requiring and strictly commanding you*, by the faith and allegiance by which you stand bound to us, to confirm the said election, and to consecrate the said FREDERICK TEMPLE, so as aforesaid chosen," &c.

I have taken the liberty to italicise some of the legal fictions of this pretty document, which, being read, the rest of the sham proceeded.

The Vicar-General said, "Let the opposers, if any, be publicly called." They were called, and, for a wonder, they came when they were called. After some formalities, among which was the presentation of the petition reciting the virtues of the elect Bishop, "all manner of persons" were again called upon to make their objections. The counsel for the protestors put in his "allegation of objections." Dr. DEANE addressed the Vicar-Generel on behalf of the opposers. If, he said, the Royal command compelled the Archbishop to confirm and consecrate without any power to examine, to postpone, or refuse for cause, this whole proceeding

"Would be, in matters simply temporal, a mockery and a 'sham,' but in matters spiritual, in that sacred place, with the words still ringing in their ears of that part of the Litany in which they prayed the Almighty to 'bless and keep the Magistrates, giving them grace to execute justice and to maintain truth,' could it be for a moment said that if that was a mere form it was anything but a scandal and a sacrilege? If this were so, he should rejoice if that were the last time that such a scandal and such a sacrilege were allowed; and he believed that every one who had at heart the interests, he would not say of the Church of England, but of Christianity, would hail with joy the introduction of an act of Parliament which would abolish such a state of things. Dr. DEANE went on to maintain that the terms of the citation implied a power of examining into the fitness of the person elected, otherwise the sentence of the Court would be not merely a sham, but a snare.

The Vicar-General said that was strong language.

Dr. DEANE should be sorry to be betrayed into any indiscretion, but he felt very strongly in the matter, and held that if those proceedings were nothing more than an idle ceremony they should be put an end to."

The Vicar-General then decided that the whole matter *was* a mere formality, and that the Dean and Chapter, the Archbishop, he himself, and all the parties concerned were only puppets, moved by the power behind them—the Queen herself being, perhaps, one of the puppets. So the farce was played out, the audience hissing or applauding, as they felt inclined; and this, as the *Telegraph* says, "in the Nineteenth Century!"

And the *Times* argues very forcibly and convincingly that it is all right, and could not well be otherwise, for, it says: "There are notoriously three antagonistic elements in the Church of England, represented by three distinct parties. An Archbishop, if he had any discretion in the matter, might refuse to confirm or consecrate one of the opposite party. Dr. MCNEILE, for example, would never consecrate Dr. PUSEY unless the law compelled him. Neither of them would consecrate a Liberal Divine. It would be necessary to have none but Broad Church Archbishops, who would consecrate anybody. But if the Church were disestablished it would be still worse. In their parishes clergymen are admirable pastors—in convocation they are as much the creatures of impulse and prejudice as a female Parliament could be. Bishop TROWER, who opposed Dr. TEMPLE's confirmation is of the Convocation type, and acts as if there were no public opinion but the opinion of his clerical supporters. Because the Duke of ARGYLL had reflected on Episcopacy in a work on Church government, the Bishop excluded him twenty years since from the Holy Communion at Glasgow; but the Duke has never fared the worse or the Scotch Episcopal Church the better for his silly intolerance."

HONEST MEN OF BUSINESS.

American stocks have been improved by the President's Message, which is either not so bad as was feared, or better than was expected. Turkish and Egytian stocks have gone up since the Viceroy has kindly accepted the Sultan's ultimatum. Christmas coming has given a filip to some branches of English trade, but no help to Lancashire. And there is a prospect of a revival of commercial morality. This may not be a matter in which you have any interest—but you may have in the future. A gentleman has written out a plan, published in the financial columns of the *Times*, proposing the formation of a Guild or Society of honest men of business—bankers, merchants, manufacturers—all of them men of credit and renown, like John Gilpin. No man can be admitted without satisfactory evidence of his honesty, character, credit, and so on. On the least deviation from the strict line of upright dealing he will be expelled. As all the associates will be known, and I will alone have the privilege of putting to their names the letters F. G. H.—Fellow of the Guild of Honesty—the public will have perfect security against fraud, bankruptcy and every sort of commercial immorality. The members will naturally have a monopoly of business, and all the rascals in Great Britain will be starved or obliged to emigrate to America or elsewhere. As the projector says, we shall then have no more deceptions of company prospectuses, no depreciation of property from panics, no failures of banks and collapses of insurance companies. No more dishonest bankruptcies, fraudulent manufactures, and all that has lowered British commercial honor and destroyed English credit at home and abroad. Such a guild or trades' union with efficient inquisitorial machinery to keep it pure and genuine—such an honorable Institute of Commerce—would introduce a golden age of commercial credit and prosperity.

There may be some difficulty at the beginning. Who is to found the Institute? Will the first members be self-elected? Will they mutually pass upon and elect each other, as the two first Baptists in Rhode Island baptized each other—or as some pretend that the Anglican Bishops in the days of good Queen Bess, consecrated each other, and so began the apostolic succession *de novo*? Then there is the hardship of staying out for seven years before any one can be admitted. To remedy that members might be admitted on probation as among the Methodists.

Suppose the Government were to allow no man to engage in any trade, business or profession without a license, such as in some countries is required in divinity, law or medicine; the condition of the license being an established character for prudence, skill and honesty. I only throw out the suggestion: Americans are the most ingenious people in the world, and some cute Yankee ought to invent a plan to make everybody honest, or secure everybody against dishonesty, and get it patented. He has only to bring it here and his fortune will be made at once. M. LESSEPS will be nothing to him.

MONADNOCK.

CURRENT NOTES.

Hon. RANDALL HUNT has for the second time lost his library and papers by fire.

General MCCLELLAN and family passed Christmas in Philadelphia.

The Troy *Press* seems to be paying a great deal of attention to the arts just now.

An Indiana paper alludes to one of its contemporaries as the Evening Vacuum.

The thermometer marked 30° below zero at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, on Thursday last

Postmaster BURT, of Boston, gave each of his employes $5 as a Christmas present.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* calls Mr. MUNGEN a pestilential fellow.

MUNROE, convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged at St. John, N. B., on the 15th of February, sleeps not and refuses food.

The villagers of Talcottville, Conn., honored themselves in dedicating a monument to their soldier dead on Thursday.

Hard-hearted Customs officials in Boston seized four barrels of nutmegs just before Christmas.

President CHADBOURNE will commence a thorough discussion of the Woman in Colleges question in the Yale *Courant* early in January.

Milwaukee, Wis., has sent one hundred and fifty volumes to the library of the Young Men's Association of Atlanta, Ga.

Professor SEELYE, of Amherst College, is to preach the election sermon at the opening of the Massachusetts Legislature, Wednesday, Jan. 5.

Ex-Minister JOHN P. HALE has sent his "household goods" home. With his family, he will pass the Winter in Rome, and return to New-Hampshire in July.

A couple in Troy had a dispute on Friday night whether they should have a goose or a turkey for their Christmas dinner, and it ended by the man nearly killing his wife with a shovel.

The new arrangement for collecting fares on the Philadelphia street cars apparently does not work satisfactorily. It is objected that the driver cannot attend to his horses and the passengers too.

Somebody in Philadelphia suggests that the street-car companies try the experiment of hiring the cars to good conductors, permitting them to hire drivers and run the cars in their own interest.

An Eastern paper reports that there is an artesian well in San Bernardino, Cal., which is throwing a torrent *thirty inches in diameter* forty feet high. Truth must lie very close to the bottom of that well. None of it ever came up.

The Boston *Advertiser* has discovered that the word *State* spelled backward is *Etats*, but remarks that it is not safe as a regular thing to undertake to learn French simply by going back on your English.

To Miss DIDA PULSIFER is conceded the honor of being the first to skate across Lake Michigan at Peoria, Ill., the ice being two days old and thin, and a high wind and a snow storm prevailing at the time.

A Georgia paper speaks of a Georgian who, "spite of the frailties of poor humanity, was one of the most generous and wholesouled of men and a true Confederate." Being a "true Confederate" hides a multitude of sins.

The New-Orleans *Times* believes that if all the respectable inhabitants of that city would walk the streets openly armed, it might act not only as a great preventive of pistol law, but also occasionally serve as an instrument of justice.

Philadelphia has just enacted an ordinance which makes it "unlawful for any person or persons to drive any vehicle through any funeral procession of pedestrians passing through the streets of the city."

A Baltimore hackman, having been fined $5 for soliciting passengers at a depot without bearing a badge giving his number, has appealed to test the validity of the ordinance under which the penalty was imposed.

A clergyman in Southbridge, Mass., complained in his sermon on Sunday afternoon last that there were more skaters on a pond near by than there were persons present to hear him preach.

The Savannah Police have presented their chief, General ROBERT H. ANDERSON, a gold watch, which, as appears by the inscription, is "A Token of Esteem from HIS BOYS IN GRAY, [in very large letters,] the Police Force of Savannah," [in very small letters."]

An Ontario paper remarks that "unfortunately the Province suffers by the Premier's hanky-panky." And another adds that "it suffers still more by Mr. BROWN's hoky-poky, and Mr. BLAKE's winky-wum finishes it up entirely." And still they won't think of annexation!

We are willing to admit that all the thoughts of the Auburn *News* are good, but recent paragraphs therein have shown that its first thoughts and its third thoughts are better than its second thoughts.

The shareholders of the Aerial Steam Navigation Company held a meeting in San Francisco on the 17th inst., and voted to build a new avitor. The last model which was built and which was pronounced a success, was destroyed at a fire in San Francisco.

Some of the young ladies of Tipton, Ind., have held a meeting at which they resolutely set their faces against winebibbers and card players, and, moreover, resolved that they will not accompany "to church or other places of amusement" any young man who uses tobacco in any manner.

The Baltimore City Council has voted that it is not advisable for the city to be represented by a military organization at the funeral of Mr. PEABODY, but it will send a committee, to consist of the Mayor and five members of each branch of the Council.

A Boston gentleman, who had long enjoyed the acquaintance of the late EDWIN M. STANTON, says that it was Mr. STANTON's ambition from a boy to occupy a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. Mr. STANTON's father died of the same disease that caused the death of the late Secretary of War.

The Friends of Temperance, an association of Southern origin, started in Virginia in 1868, is rapidly extending, and has just been introduced into Texas, where it promises to flourish greatly. Its object is the promotion of the temperance reform primarily, and, secondarily, for social and benevolent purposes generally.

NATHAN COKER, who is a middle-aged colored man residing in Denton, Md., amuses himself and astonishes spectators by walking back and forth on a red hot bar of iron with bare feet until it cools, and drawing a red hot poker across his unprotected tongue. This he does without apparent pain.

The Indianapolis *Journal* calls attention to the fact that the Divorce laws of Indiana were framed for the benefit of Indianians, and not for the accommodation of Eastern perjurers. Some amendments to these laws it thinks, however, would be in consonance with the sentiment of the people of the State upon the ordinance of marriage.

The Albany (Ga.) *News* reports that Hon. O. G. SPARKS, of Macon, one of the members of the Georgia Legislature who occupied the seat of an expelled negro, will positively refuse to claim the seat at the approaching session of the Legislature, placing his refusal "upon the grounds of self-respect." He might have had regard for his self-respect at an earlier date.

In Baltimore, on Thursday afternoon, PETER MAISCHEN, an old man of 72, went to his room, and soon after called to his wife, saying, "Come, and see what I have done." His wife thought nothing of the remark, and when she afterward entered the room, found him upon the bed dead. He had opened the large veins in his left arm, and stabbed himself in the breast, near the heart, with a large butcher knife.

In Indiana marriage is a civil contract, and males of the age of 17 and females of the age of 14 may enter into and form such contracts, unless within the prohibited degrees. If the parties be within the age of 18 and 21, respectively, the clerk, before issuing a license, must require the consent of the parent or guardian, if there be any; and when there is no parent or guardian resident within the State, the female, if under 18, must have resided in the county where license is sought for one month preceding such application; but if she is over 18, she may control herself on the marriage question, and a license may issue without the preceding month's residence.

Interesting Case Decided in Louisville.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Express, Dec. 22.

An interesting case, involving an important point in law, was tried in the United States Court yesterday. The Sheriff in Boyle County had in his possession, under an attachment, 1,300 bushels of wheat. Messrs. COBB & CO., of Buffalo, N. Y., came and filed in the United States Court their declaration claiming the wheat whereupon a writ of replevin (an attachment) was issued directing the United States Marshal to seize it and deliver it to Messrs. BRANDELS & Co., in this city, the agents of Messrs. COBB & Co., which was done.

The Sheriff of Boyle County then came into Court, and moved the Court to restore the wheat to him, to be held under the process of the Boyle County Court. The motion was argued at length, and Judge BALLARD decided that the United States Marshal could not by a writ of replevin take from the possession of a State officer property which was held under the process of a State Court. So the 1,300 bushels of wheat will have to be returned to the Sheriff of Boyle County at the expense and risk of COBB & CO.

THE HAIR COLORING PREPARATIONS DOOMED.—Beware of bottled dyes in the shape of silver hair dyes and sediment fluids. They are all pestiferous and dangerous. PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, a perfectly pure, transparent, harmless and agreeable preparation, is the only agent that will change gray hair to its natural color without risk or any disgusting consequences.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Watches.

WATCHES.

WATCHES.

BOVEL & COURVOISIER gold and silver nickel Watches, suitable for NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, at wholesale prices until Jan. 1. For sale by

QUINCHE & KRUGLER,

Manufacturers and Importers of Nickel Watches,

Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

Holiday Presents.

SAVE MONEY in buying Chromos by going up stairs. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. STEREOSCOPES, VIEWS, ALBUMS, FRAMES.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS, in fine gold and silver pencil cases. Pearl and other neat pen holders from $1 to $50 each. Store and factory No. 262 Broadway, near Warren-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

A Holiday Present.—POLLAK & SON manufacture warranted genuine meerschaum goods. Stores Nos. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel, and 27 John-st., middle of block. Also, repairing and boiling done.

Swiss Carved Goods Suitable for the Holiday trade, at Swiss Mf'g Co., 36 E. 14th-st., Union-sq.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

BOYD—DRENNAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 22, at Chalmer's Church, Kingston, Canada, by Rev. P. Gray, GEORGE M. BOYD, Esq., of New-York City, late of Shanghae, China, to EMILY E., eldest daughter of Samuel F. Drennan, Esq., of Kingston.

☞ China and Japan papers will please copy.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Dec. 21, Mrs. LYDIA A., widow of Charles Brown, aged 53 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 147 East 18th-st., on Monday, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock.

BEATTY.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 23, suddenly, LUCINDA RICE, wife of John P. Beatty, aged 41 years.

Funeral services at Norwalk, on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery on Monday, the 27th inst. Carriages will be in waiting for the friends of the family at depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at 11 o'clock A. M., on arrival of train.

CORTELYOU.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., at the residence of his son, on Friday, Dec. 24, SIMON CORTELYOU, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Church, Flatbush, L. I., on Monday, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock noon. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

DORRANCE.—On Friday, Dec. 24, of scarlet fever, STELLA, daughter of John and Rhoda Dorrance, aged 3 years and 3 months.

Funeral at Freehold, N. J., on Sunday.

PLOWMAN.—On Thursday, Dec. 23, Mr. JOHN PLOWMAN, aged 73 years.

The funeral takes place on Sunday, at 1 P. M., from No. 130 East 51st-st.

ROSMAN.—At Brooklyn, on Christmas morning, of diphtheria, MAUD, the only child of Dr. John Gaul and Elizabeth L. Rosman, aged 4 years and 4 months.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her father, No. 60 Pierrepont-st., on Monday, Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RUSSELL.—On Friday, Dec. 24, Captain BENJAMIN RUSSELL, of this City, aged 62 years.

The family and friends are respectfully invited to be present at the funeral, to take place at his late residence, No. 145 East 48th-st., on Sunday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

TOWNSEND.—On Friday, Dec. 24, of scarlet fever, WALTER, the son of Edward M. and Belinda Townsend, in the 5th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at Oyster Bay, L. I., on Sunday.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Saturday, Dec. 25, BARTOW F. WHITE, M. D., in the 69th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILLETS.—On Saturday, Dec. 25, EDWIN WILLIAM, infant twin son of Chas. W. Willets, aged 2 months.

Services at the residence of his parents, Kent-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 26th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAST WEEK OF THE OLD YEAR,

AT THE GREAT HOLIDAY MART,

NO. 591 BROADWAY,

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BLOCK.

For the accommodation of the public, my store will be OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK, UP TO AND INCLUDING FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, 1869.

On TUESDAY, Dec. 28, I shall make large additions to my stock in the following departments:

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, VELVETS, LINENS,

GERMAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS

AND TOYS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

My great success during the past holiday week has thus induced me to largely replenish my stock, ADAPTED TO THIS PARTICULAR SEASON, and as may be expected, on account of its being the last week of the old year, I have purchased the above at a great discount from the prices of ten days ago, and shall therefore offer this description of goods at a great reduction from the lowest quotations yet named.

The people who have patronized me so generously during the past can attest, of their own experience, to the fact that what I advertise I fulfill to the letter, therefore those of all classes, rich or poor, who desire to purchase articles to bestow a New Year's Gift from one cent to two hundred dollars, CAN REALIZE A NET SAVING OF FROM 33 1-3 TO 50 PER CENT. by making their purchases of me.

For full particulars SEE TUESDAY MORNING PAPERS.

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TAMMANY, TO-NIGHT.—GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN—THE CREDIT MOBILIER AND UNION PACIFIC. Did the Credit Mobilier Shareholders divide eight hundred per cent. in three years? From the man who made the machine.

SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

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BOOKS, FASHIONABLE STATIONERY, and fancy goods of every description selected with care, as presents for the Holidays, at BURNTON'S, No. 92 4th-av., one block above Stewart's.

TRAIN ON VANDERBILT, AT TAMMANY TO-NIGHT.—Will Vanderbilt burst all to pieces in six months?

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach on SUNDAY, Dec. 26. Sermon, morning, 10½. Subject—*Stability of the Kingdom of God.* Evening, 7½, last sermon of the year. Seats free in the evening. The public invited.

TAMMANY.—TO-NIGHT REV. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN preaches on *Old Fogies of the Bible Compared to the Beautiful Character of the Saviour.* The same discourse suppressed last Sunday evening by the bigoted Puritanical Cooper Institute Trustees. One man against 30,000 preachers.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, large Chapel of the University, Washington-square.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach TO-DAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Free seats, cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Joy and the Peace of Christmas.*

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, 7th-av., next to 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

REV. H. N. BELLOWS WILL PREACH TO-DAY in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., at the usual hours morning and evening. The public invited. Seats free.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN PREACHES at Tammany, TO-NIGHT, on *Old Fogies of the Bible, Blackened Sepulchres, and Cooper Institute Trustees.* Victory for liberty of speech on Sunday.

NEW JERUSALEM (SWEDENBORgian) Church, 35th st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner 35th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 26, at 10½ A. M. The annual reports will be read, and Trustees, Managers, &c., for the ensuing year will be elected. The friends of the institution are invited to be present.

TRINITY PARISH—SUNDAY NIGHT SERVICES.—Until further notice the following Chapels will be open at 7½ o'clock. At these services all the seats are free: St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, corner of Vesey-st.; St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., near Laight-st.; Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway; Chapel of St. Chrysostom, corner of 7th-av. and 39th-st.; Chapel of St. Augustine, Nos. 262 and 264 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Subject—*The Birth of Christ.* And at 7½ P. M. by the associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD. Preaching also at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts. and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 o'clock P. M.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 26, at the usual hour. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, he will deliver his sixth lecture, and last of the course to young men. Subject—*A Young Man's Religion.* The public are invited.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing-sts.—Rev. WALTER W. HAMMOND, of Brooklyn, L. I., will preach at 10½ in the morning, SUNDAY, 26th inst. The fourteenth anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Sabbath School will be celebrated in the evening. Several eminent speakers will deliver short and stirring addresses.

THE LATE VESTRY OF THE CHAPel of the Shepherd's Flock having hired the hall in 9th-av., near 47th-st., with a view to organizing an Episcopal Church in that section of the City, invite all who favor this movement to be present at Divine service on SUNDAY, Dec. 26, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. JOHN WILLIAM TRIMBLE will officiate.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 8TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. H. H. COLE at 7½ P. M., the latter sermon to be interpreted in signs. At 4 P. M. choral service, with catechetical instruction.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Sociable Tuesday evening, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. The Rector will preach in the morning, and Rev. GEO. F. SEYMOUR, D. D., in the evening. Seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—The usual evening services will be omitted SUNDAY EVENING, and a service and sermon for children be held in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Christmas Carols by the schools.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. L. TAYLOR. Evening theme—*Doomed Trees.* Sunday School at 9 and 1½ o'clock. Young Men's prayer meeting at 6 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and 28th-st. Subject—*Christ's Dominion over the Invisible World.* Seats free. All persons cordially invited to attend.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, will preach in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Morning subject—*Christmas.* In the evening at 7½ o'clock the young people's prayer meeting. All are cordially invited to these services.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. WM. I. LOOMIS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening lecture—*Thinking According to the Will of God*—after which the ordinance of baptism.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Rev. J. W. SHACKELFORD, Rector, southwest corner of 52d-st. and 4th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. N. B.—For pews or sittings inquire of FLOYD SMITH, Jr., Treasurer.

THE EIGHTH AND CLOSING DIScourse on "The Family Life" will be preached by Rev. Dr. WM. AIKMAN, in the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, near Varick-st., SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—*Employers and Employes.* All are cordially invited.

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, 125th-st., near 6th-av.—The Sunday School Missionary Society of this Church will hold a public meeting on SUNDAY AFTERNOON next, at 2 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. WM. C. STEELE and others. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 54TH-ST., near 8th-av.—Rev. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D., will preach (D. V.) in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School will be held at 2½ P. M., in which Christian friends are invited to assist. Seats free.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. D. MATHEWS, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath Schools at 9 and 2. Strangers and visitors are cordially welcome to worship with us. Seats provided.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching, SUNDAY, by Elder S. W. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject, morning—*The Destruction of Death.* Afternoon subject—*The Judgment of this Age.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE WILL lecture in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28. Subject—*The Pleasures of House-Hunting.* Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door.

SHEPHERD FOLD OF THE PROTestant Episcopal Church.—Rev. T. A. JAGGAR will (D. V.) preach a sermon in behalf of this institution on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1869, at the Church of the Atonement, Madison-av., corner of 28th-st., at 7½ o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 56th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, on SABBATH MORNING, Dec. 26, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. GULICK VAN AKEN, OF FREEhold, will preach in the Reformed Church, of Bloomingdale, in 71st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on SABBATH, Dec. 26, at 10½ A. M. The pastor, Rev. E. VAN AKEN, will preach at 3 P. M.

N. E. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. JULIAN M. STURTEVANT, (late of Hannibal, Mo.,) will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Sabbath School at 3 P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING. Morning, Christmas Sermon; evening, *Prayer of the Publican.* Seats free. Prayer meeting, 3½ P. M.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, (7TH-st., near 3d-av.)—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. HORACE COOKE. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M.; also at the close of the evening sermon.

UNITY CHAPEL, HARLEM, 128TH-ST., west of 4th-av.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*Christ's Contribution to History.* In the evening—*Spiritual Forces.* All are invited.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, WEST 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Rev. DANIEL CURRY, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. WILLIAM GOSS, Pastor, in the evening at 7 o'clock.

R. H. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEXINGton-av. M. E. Church, corner of 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½. Evening subject—*Peace on Earth.* General prayer meeting at 6 P. M.

PREACHING ON PROPHECY.—S. S. SNOW, Pastor of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Shebna and Eliakim as Types now being Fulfilled.*—Isa., xxii.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Sea and Land, corner of Market and Henry sts., preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock; seamen invited; seats all free.

ADVENT MEETINGS.—ELDER C. H. SWEET will preach on the SABBATH at the Church, No. 405 Grand-st., at 10½ A. M., and Elder T. J. COX at 3 P. M.; Elder SWEET at No. 138 West 24th-st., at 3 and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday School at 9 A. M. Preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching by Rev. FRED. EVANS at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Brightest Star*; and at 7½ P. M., subject—*Extremes in the Life of Elijah.*

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., SUNDAY, Dec. 26, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HARLEM NEW PRESBYTERIAN ENTERPRISE.—By request Rev. JOHN HENEBODT will preach at National Hall, corner 129th-st. and 4th-av. All are earnestly invited.

REV. DR. ROBINSON, OF ROCHESter Theological Seminary, will preach in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st-st., SUNDAY, Dec. 26, morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. All seats free.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTErian Church, west of Broadway.—God willing, service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening—*The Tenth Commandment.*

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery.—Sabbath School SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M., in the Chapel. All are invited.

TRINITY PARISH—FREE CHAPEL OF St. Chrysostom, corner of 7th-av. and 39th-st.—This chapel will be open on CHRISTMAS DAY at 10½ A.M. and on SUNDAYS at 10½ A.M. and 7½ P.M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. GEORGE W. LORD.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The recurrence of the holidays has caused a stagnation in National Guard circles, only the regular routine of duty being attended to. This was to be expected, and the members will probably become more active with the advent of the new year.

The following non-commissioned officers have passed the Board of Examination, and have received warrants in the Seventh Regiment: First Sergeant, J. W. Clark; Sergeants, J. H. Allen, J. K. Van Rensselaer and W. C. Waters. Corporals, A. D. Baldwin, F. G. Brown, F. N. Howland and J. H. Livingston.

Major-General Woodward announces to the Second Division that the "tax exemption" suit spoken of in a recent circular, dated Nov. 29, 1869, has been unanimously decided in his favor by the General Term of the Supreme Court in this district, and that the exemptions provided for by the Military Code, as amended by the act passed April 22, 1867, will now be allowed by the Board of Assessors, to all members of the National Guard who shall furnish proper evidence that they are entitled thereto. The exemptions are as follows:

SECTION 146. * * * All general and staff officers, all field officers, all commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the organized National Guard of this State, * * shall be entitled to a deduction in the assessment of their real and personal property, to the amount of $500 each, except cavalrymen, artillerymen and mounted officers, who shall be entitled to a deduction of $1,000 on all classes of taxes.

Definite instructions as to procuring exemption, will soon be prepared by the Board of Canvassers, and will be duly announced.

The following resignations of officers in the First Division have been accepted by the Governor: First Infantry—Second Lieutenant Arthur Spooner, First Lieutenant Garrett Roach; Eighth Infantry—First Lieutenant Henry K. Becker; Eleventh Infantry—Captain George Schlichter, First Lieutenant Gustav Rechlin; Twenty-second Infantry—First Lieutenant Eugene A. Heath, First Lieutenant James S. Franklin; Thirty-seventh Infantry—Colonel Francis W. Leggett; Ninety-sixth Infantry—Captain Chas. H. Rahe.

The officers and members of Troop E, First Cavalry, gave their annual ball on Monday last, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery. On the same evening Company K of the Eighty-fourth Regiment gave their ball at the regimental armory. Both affairs were pleasant successes.

In compliance with Special Brigade Orders, No. 40, the commissioned officers of the Seventh Regiment will assemble at the armory, in fatigue dress, with side arms, on Wednesday next, at 8 o'clock P. M., for theoretical and practical instruction.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dusenberry, of the Thirty-seventh "enjoins upon all the officers and members to give more attention to their company drills; punctual attendance on the part of all; a general desire to obtain a better knowledge of the prescribed tactics, and a generous rivalry between the different companies as regards attendance and perfection at drill, will soon enable the Thirty-seventh to attain an enviable position."

The following named gentlemen were commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the First Division during the two weeks ending Dec. 18: First Infantry—Marquis B. Spaulding, Adjutant; J. Pool Garrish, Jr., Assistant Surgeon; George Conover, Second Lieutenant; William McKee, First Lieutenant. Fifth Infantry—Lorenz Kirchof, First Lieutenant; George G. Fuessel, Second Lieutenant; John Zimmer, First Lieutenant; Hans N. Burmester, Captain. Eighth Infantry—Joshua R. Hills, Adjutant; David P. Arnold, Quartermaster; Nelson Place, Jr., Surgeon; Louis Bloom, First Lieutenant. Ninth Infantry—Henry A. Tobias, Captain. Seventy-first Infantry—William S. Stanley, Captain; Henry K. White, First Lieutenant; William C. Dow, Second Lieutenant.

Company G, Eighth Regiment, held an election on Tuesday, with the following result: First-Lieutenant John P. Leslie, Captain; Private R. F. Leslie, First-Lieutenant; Private Michael O'Connor, Sergeant; Privates Felix Enny, Second Corporal; Thomas Walsh, Third Corporal; and H. S. Canavan, Fourth Corporal. This company intend giving a promenade and hop at the new armory, corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue, as soon as completed.

Batteries A, D, F, G and I, of the First Artillery, will assemble at the regimental armory in full uniform, to-morrow evening, for consolidation. Roll call at 7:30 o'clock. Commandants of batteries consolidated, and all commissioned officers rendered supernumerary, will turn over to the Adjutant all books, papers, records and State property.

First Lieutenant James S. Turner, Second Lieutenant Edwin Imlay and Charles E. Brown were all advanced a grade recently in Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, in consequence of the resignation of Captain O. P. Smith.

Captain Peter Kraeger, of Company C, Fifth Regiment, has been elected Lieutenant-Colonel in that command, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Colonel Hillenbrand.

Battalion drills by division are ordered in the Seventh Regiment, as follows: Friday, Jan. 7, Companies A and H; Thursday, Jan. 13, Companies B and I; Wednesday, Jan. 19, Companies C and K; Tuesday, Jan. 25, Companies E and F; Monday, Jan. 31, Companies D and G. Roll-call of companies at 8 o'clock, P. M.

In compliance with brigade orders, the officers of the Thirty-seventh Regiment are directed to assemble in fatigue uniform at the armory to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, for theoretical instruction. Drills by division are ordered at the armory as follows; Companies A, E and H, Dec. 20, Jan. 5 and 19; Companies B and K, Dec. 17, Jan. 8 and 22; Companies D and G, Dec. 22, Jan. 6 and 20. Commandants will alternately assume command of their respective divisions.

Company I of the Twelfth Regiment will give a ball on the 24th of January at Apollo Hall, when the members hope to appear in their new full dress uniforms.

John W. Senior has been appointed Commissary Sergeant of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, in place of William A. Bayard, returned to company by request.

A Burglar Walks Into a Trap.

A man named JOHN FLEMING, *alias* John O'Neil, was arrested in Jersey City on Friday night, charged with being an accomplice of EDWARD ROGERS in the bold robbery of FRANCIS KING's house, in Mercer-street, early on Thursday morning. KING entered the Police Station to make some inquiries about his "pal," ROGERS, when he was at once recognized by Chief FOWLER and Recorder MARTINDALE, from an accurate description furnished by Mrs. KING, and on his person was found a handerchief which had been presented to Mr. KING, by his mother. Mrs. KING also identifies the prisoner as the robber who stood in front of the bed with a lighted candle in one hand and a revolver in the other, while his confederate was ransacking the house.

A Boarding-House Thief Captured.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, ROBERT BURNS, who had been committed for examination a few days previously on several charges of larceny, was brought up charged with stealing a watch and some articles of wearing apparel valued at $91, the property of JOHN BYRNE. He was also charged at the instance of WILLIAM HARRISON with the larceny of property to the value of $75. It appeared upon the evidence that the prisoner, who was a professional thief, went about the City, putting up at several boarding houses and committing extensive thefts whenever opportunities were presented. The articles stolen from the prosecutors were found in his possession, and he was recommitted for trial.

The Recent Accident near Morrisania—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner BATHGATE held an inquest yesterday at Morrisania on the body of a Bohemian girl, between 15 and 16 years old, named ANN WOTAPKE, who was struck and instantly killed by a train of the New-Haven Railroad, about 8 o'clock on Friday evening. The deceased came to this country about eight months ago, and for the last fortnight was in the employ of Mr. JOHN WIRTH, of Morrisania. On being sent out on an errand she proceeded to walk up the railroad track. The smoke from an upward bound locomotive prevented the engineer of the down train from seeing her until within a short distance of the girl, when it was too late to avert the calamity. One of her legs was broken and her side crushed in. Verdict of accidental death was rendered.

A Bostonian Attacked by Highwaymen.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, as a man named CHARLES KELLY, foreman in an extensive plumbing establishment in the City of Boston, was about to enter the residence of a friend at No. 61 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, where he had come on a holiday visit, he was attacked by two highwaymen. In the *melée* KELLY received several blows, one of which closed up his left eye, when he pulled out a revolver and told the ruffians he was prepared, but did not wish to shoot them, upon which they withdrew, and soon after the Bostonian discovered that his watch was missing. Subsequently, MICHAEL MCDONNELL, an alleged well-known thief, who has served a term in the Trenton State Prison, was arrested by Officer CONNOLLY on suspicion of being one of the highwaymen, and was committed to await examination to-day.

KELLY had been spending the latter part of the night at the Varieties, in the old Philadelphia Hotel, where he indulged freely in "Jersey tanglefoot," and having exhibited considerable money, was probably followed from there by the highwaymen.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars for Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Parts Nos. I and II—Adjourned for the Term.

The Supreme Court, General Term, will be held by CLERKE, P. J., and SUTHERLAND and CARDOZA on Tuesday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.

Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

ISSUES OF LAW AND FACT.

Nos.		Nos.	
157	Knapp vs. Blodgett.	132	Pierson vs. Donovan.
56	Cruger vs. Haight.	140	Higginson vs. Pendleton.
219	Fallon vs. Woodworth.	153	Emmet, trustee, vs. Seton.
232	Dunham vs. Odell.	156	Wood vs. Muldoone.
86	Davies vs. Monks.	171	Farrell vs. Spence.
139	Brannan, trustee, vs. O'Conner.	177	Griswold vs. Banks.
155	Reicherier vs. Scheirloh.	179	Rancey vs. Laing.
186	Gilman vs. Seckendorf.	192	Bixby vs. Couse.
188	Despard vs. Churchill.	212	Senior vs. Hurry.
194	Young vs. Young.	215	Abrahams vs. the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New-York.
211	Roelker vs. Baach.	222	Ryerson vs. Sterzelbach.
216	Robinson vs. Brisbane.	164	Allen vs. Cook.
4	Marvin vs. Browning.	203	Salomon vs. Vander Roest.
10	Claflin vs. Kelly.		
58	Solomon vs. Jackson.		
100	Maas vs. Meyers.		
102	Connell vs. Graves.		
117	Gerdings vs. Martin.		

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.		Nos.	
39	Frisbie vs. Battenkill Knitting Co.	224	Vongondy vs. Gouffray.
55	Heckman vs. Tuttle.	225	Hull vs. Place.
56	Brakely vs. Same.	226	Saser, Jr. vs. Mall.
100	Merserole vs. Goldsmith.	227	Neill vs. Sloane.
144	Kinner vs. Perkins.	228	Drake vs. Merritt.
171	Continental Insurance Co. vs Woodworth.	229	Burrell vs. Pendleton.
178	Brooke vs. Abernethy.	230	North Shore Staten Island Ferry Co. vs. Chase.
221	Mills vs. Rodewold.	232	Clough vs. Curtis.
222	In re petition to vacate assessment of 129th-st., &c.	233	Tallman vs. Brown.
223	In re petition of Smith	234	Hunt vs. Cohn.
		237	Claflin vs. Herschfield.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—DEC. 24.

Before Judge Ingraham and a Jury.

THE GOLD QUESTION AGAIN.

D. H. Watzen et. al. vs. The County of St. Louis.—This was an action brought on fifteen bonds of $1,000 each, issued by the County of St. Louis, Mo., on the 1st day of July, 1849, payable on the 1st day of July, 1869, at the Phenix Bank, in the City of New-York, in gold or silver.

At maturity the bonds were presented at the Phenix Bank and payment demanded in gold or silver, which was refused by the Bank, the County of St. Louis having made provision for their payment in legal-tender notes only, without the premium on gold.

The defence was that the County had always been ready and willing to pay the amount of the bonds in legal-tenders, and that this was all that it was required to do.

The Court held differently, and instructed the Jury to render a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, payable in gold or silver coin.

James K. Hill and T. C. T. Buckley for plaintiff, and Benjamin D. Silliman for defendant.

SUPREME COURT.—DEC. 23.

Before Judge Sutherland and a Jury.

Louis Lippmann vs. Thomas McManus.—The plaintiff in this suit sought to recover $1,050 commissions as a broker, earned in selling real estate in this City belonging to defendant. After a short deliberation the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed and interest, to which the Court added an allowance of five per cent.

Norwood & Coggeshall for plaintiff; Stewart, Ritch & Woodford for defendant.

Alarm of Fire on a Sound Steamer.

Yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, the passengers on the steamer *Galatea*, Captain NYE, from Providence, on the way to New-York, were aroused by an alarm of fire. At first there was much excitement and alarm, but the passengers' fears were allayed by Captain NYE, who, with his corps of officers, soon restored order. The fire was caused by a spark from the fireroom, and was soon quenched. The steamer *Narragansett* of the Stonington line was in sight at the time of the alarm, and was signaled. Captain HULL caused her to lay to until the danger was over.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE BUSINESS OF LOCKWOOD & CO., bankers and brokers, will be continued by the undersigned under the same firm name, JAMES H. BENEDICT retiring.

LE GRAND LOCKWOOD,
LUCAS J. VAN BOSKERCK,
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, JR.,
WILLISTON B. LOCKWOOD,
THOMAS R. CAPEN,
JAMES S. WELLS.

The outstanding business of the late firm will be settled by LE GRAND LOCKWOOD.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

THE FIRM OF E. F. MANY & CO., carpet dealers, Nos 14 and 16 4th-av., has been dissolved by the death of Mr. EDWARD F. MANY.

The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partner, Mr. JAMES H. BARTHOLOMEW.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1869.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., sells marble mantels and headstones below cost to reduce stock before removing to his new factory next month.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER. Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

RARE CHANCE.—A YOUNG, ACTIVE, energetic salesman, with capital, can secure paying interest in an importing house (fancy goods, &c.,) of long standing. Address IMPORTER, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class FURNITURE, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
MANUFACTURERS,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KRYOLITE
For sale in lots to suit purchasers.
PENN. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 121 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; or,
CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, AGENT,
Pittsburg, Penn.

MR. CANTRELL, SEXTON OF ST. Bartholomew's Church, begs to say that the article appearing in the *Sun* of 23d inst., in connection with the funeral of the late James T. Barker is entirely incorrect, no such funeral having taken place from the above church, nor did he (the Sexton) have any connection with the arrangements of it.

WANTED—PURCHASERS FOR HOME Washer and Sherman Wringer. In operation daily at No. 13 Barclay-st., near Astor House.

STATIONERY.

CORNWALL'S "SHOO! FLY" NEW-Year Cards will be ready Monday, Dec. 27; 50c. per pack; for sale in reading room Fifth-av. Hotel, and at all the principal stationers. Trade supplied by American News Company.

DIARIES FOR 1870, FROM 25 CENTS TO $8. All kinds of Blank Books, Stationery and Printing, at low prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

THE GREAT CANCER DOCTOR OF THE West. Cancers taken out without the knife at the Equalizer Institute, No. 599 6th-av., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK.................$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..........$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which cost about $40,000 per mile, and which, we can say with the utmost confidence, will be worth soon after the completion of the road at least double its cost. The consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, places over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishes still further security to the bondholders, these bonds having been assumed (a virtual guarantee) by the consolidated Company, under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. This is an east and west road, connecting with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and with the Pacific and other roads on the west. It runs through the richest and most populous district of Illinois, the local business of which will be more than sufficient to sustain it, while the through business (which will be limited only by the capacity of the road) must make it one of the best paying railways in the country.

TWENTY-TWO MILES ONLY REMAIN UNFINISHED.

The work is being pushed radidly forward, and TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING OVER THE ENTIRE LINE DURING THE ENSUING MONTH.

About three-quarters of the Loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer, for the present, the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

The high premiums which the stock of all the East and West roads in Illinois commands justify the belief that the stock of this road will also soon sell above par, thus making the convertible clause of the Bond a valuable option.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Pamphlets containing full particulars furnished on application by the undersigned financial agents of the Company,

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

To the holders of the extended bonds of the Evansville and Crawfordsville (late Evansville and Illinois) Railroad Company, issue of $350,000 of date of April 30, 1852.

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the redemption of nine of these bonds, addressed to R. G. Rolston, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, indorsed "Bid for E. and C. R. R. Co. Sinking Fund," will be received till 10 A. M. Jan. 1, 1870.

The bids of the lowest bidder or bidders will be received.

JOHN INGLE, JR.,
President E. & C. R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE HAS been sent to the President of the Stock Exchange by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1869.

To the President of the Stock Exchange, New-York:

SIR: To comply with the third article of your by-laws, I hereby give you notice of our intention to issue $5,000,000 of convertible seven per cent. bonds, free of taxes, which we have negotiated at par, without commissions. One-half of said bonds are convertible at any time after their issue, and the other half after Jan. 1, 1872.

The purchasers are required to take the bonds as follows, viz.:

1,500,000 January, 1870. } Convertible after issue.
1,000,000 July 15, 1870. }
1,000,000 Jan. 15, 1871. } Convertible after Jan. 1 1872.
1,500,000 in 1871 and 1872, as required, on 60 days' notice. }

The object of this issue of bonds is to provide the means to complete several branch roads in course of construction, to provide additional rolling stock and the necessary consequent enlargement of workshops, wharves for the shipment of coal, new engine houses, sidings, &c.

I believe the foregoing information is in strict conformity with your by-laws. Very respectfully,

(Signed) FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company (including the stockholders of the late "Buffalo and Erie," the "Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula," the "Lake Shore," the "Cleveland and Toledo," and the "Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana" Railroad Companies) will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 29th day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and adopting or rejecting an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 22d day of October, 1869.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1870, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York.

The War Loan Bonds drawn for redemption Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid agreeable to notice of drawing given by this Department, Oct. 1, 1869.

EBENEZER O. GROSVENOR,
State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1869.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Friday, Jan. 7, until the following Wednesday morning.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, falling due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

HENRY PAGE,
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 10, 1869.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPest securities in the market.

UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 58 and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.

CORNE & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.

Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.

We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.

Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.

Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.

Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Dividends and Coupons collected.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business

JAY COOKE & CO.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. The line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of..........$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at..........4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds..........1,500,000
Total..........$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL..........$1,000,000
PAID IN..........$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR,
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Funding Bonds.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Bonds,

due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 3d proximo, less Government tax. Also due

JAN. 1, 1870.

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS,
of Second Mortgage Bonds, free of Government tax.
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD COUPONS,
of Consolidated 7 Per Cent. Bonds, free of Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,
No. 12 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER, TALLAHASSE, Fla., Dec. 14, 1869

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the interest due Dec. 1, 1869, on the following described bonds of the State of Florida, issued under an act approved Aug. 6, 1868, viz.: Bonds No. 1, and Nos. 102 to 171 inclusive, and No. 180 to 184 inclusive, of $1,000 each, will be paid on presentation by the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

S. B. CONOVER, State Treasurer.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company for the election of Directors, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, corner Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 363 Broadway, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January, (11th prox.,) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

STUYVESANT BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at their banking house, No. 744 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at this office.

The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and remain open one hour.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT.
BONDS
OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,
STATE OF MISSOURI.
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

JOHNSON & DAY,
BANKERS,
NO. 80 BROADWAY.

A SEVEN PER CENT
GOLD LOAN.
$6,500,000.

The Kansas Pacific Railway, now in successful operation from Kansas City to Sheridan, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Million of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the security of a loan of

$6,500,000.

This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mountain country, and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market, EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The loan has thirty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, seven per cent.

The coupons will be payable semi-annually in either Frankfort, London or New-York, and will be free from Government taxation. The bonds for the present are sold in currency at 96, with accrued interest.

Circulars, maps and pamphlets sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, N. Y.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y.,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1869.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company will be closed from the 10th of December inst. until 3d of January, prox.

A. J. ODELL, Registrar.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870. Poll open from 12 to 1 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND!

The Trustees have declared the usual Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31. And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of One per Cent. for the past six months on the above-entitled sums, which, together with the extra dividend declared in July, makes Eight per Cent. for the past year. Payable on and after Jan. 17.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston this 16th day of December, it was

Voted, That the dividend of five dollars per share, free of Government tax, be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the 3d day of January next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 20th inst.

Payment to be made to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 20th inst. until the 3d of January next.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 17, 1869.

THE INTEREST MATURING JAN. 1, 1870, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after Jan. 1, at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia, S. C.

The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.

NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.

Coupons will be received for examination on and after 27th inst.

H. H. KIMPTON,
Financial Agent State South Carolina.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND WEST 34TH-ST.

DIVIDEND—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after Jan. 17, 1870.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next.

The transfer books will remained closed until the day of payment, inclusive.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons, (Bonds of 1882,) due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17.

THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of Western Pacific Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Mass.

THE SIX PER CENT. GOLD COUPONS of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, Boston, or at the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Mass.

THE SIX PER CENT. GOLD COUPONS of the First Mortgage Bonds of the South Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day, free of Government tax, at the office of the Company, Boston, or at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 3 proximo.

R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, (free of Government tax,) on presentation at the Banking House of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
ONEIDA, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1869.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—The usual semi-annual Dividend of interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums which have remained on deposit one or more months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid on or after Jan. 17.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable Jan. 3, 1870.

T. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

1870, JANUARY INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 BOWERY, S. W. CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

The semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books at any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank books in German, French and English.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

SIX PER CENT.,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 27th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 17th proximo.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.
(SOUTHERN BRANCH.)

Coupons of the Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of this road due on 1st prox., will be paid on and after that date, free from Government tax, by

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

The semi-annual coupons falling due upon the bonds of this road, on the 1st day of January, 1870, will be paid at our office.

LANCASTER BROWN & CO.,
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Common Stock out of the earnings of the road for the last six months; also, a Dividend of One (1) per Cent. out of the surplus assets of the Company, both free of Government tax, and payable at this office on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will close on the 31st inst. and reopen on 17th of January next.

M. K. JESUP, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PERCENT. on the preferred and common stocks, free of Government tax, payable on the 3d day of January next, at this office. The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M., Dec. 21, 1869, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 4th day of January 1870.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, No. 70 Broadway, New-York.

The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer book will be closed from the 24th inst. until 3d January next.

SAMUEL M. POND, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

WHEREAS, BY ACT OF CONGRESS the office of this Company has been removed from New-York to Boston—

Notice is hereby given that the coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be payable on and after that date, in gold, free of Government tax, at this office.

JOHN M. Y. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 5, 1870.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE BERDAN FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, payable on the 3d day of January next, at the office of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st. The transfer book will be closed, on and after Dec. 20, until Jan. 4, 1870.

CHARLES E. MILNOR, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after 3d of January next.

The transfer book will remain closed from 20th inst. to that date inclusive. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, NO. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 4, 1870.

F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, payable first MONDAY in January next.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3 inclusive.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable first MONDAY in January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20 until Jan. 10.

GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of all taxes, payable on the 3d day of January next.

The transfer book will be closed until that day.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of $3 per share and the Government tax will be paid on and after the 3d day of January ensuing.

By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE OHIO AND Mississippi Railway Company Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 Exchange-place, corner William-st., New-York, Dec. 15, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the stock of this Company, payable at their office on 3d January, 1870.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four (4) per Cent. has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from 23d inst. to 3d January, proximo.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK.—A DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the past five months, free from tax, has this day been declared, payable on Monday, the 3d of January prox.

H. T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York—Dividend.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 10.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, free of tax.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next.

Transfer books will be closed on and after the 20th inst., until Jan. 4, 1870.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

The "Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks" and others, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st., have declared a dividend on deposits for three or six months, prior to Jan. 1, 1870, as follows, at rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and at rate of 5 per cent. per annum on larger sums. Also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND on same principle as those declared the previous 4 years, viz.: 3 per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000 on deposit for 3 years prior to Jan. 1, 1870, 2 per cent. on like sums on deposit for 2 years, and 1 per cent. on like sums on deposit for 1 year. Said dividend credited and payable Jan. 17, 1870. If not drawn will be added to principal and compounds.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square and New-Bowery.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this bank will pay INTEREST at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on ALL SUMS entitled thereto under the by-laws.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the preferred stock, and Four per Cent. on the common stock of this Company, both less Government tax, payable on and after Dec. 30, 1869, to the stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 8th day of December inst. The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on Wednesday, the 8th day of December inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Friday, the 31st day of December inst., at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.

By order of the Board,

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, Dec. 16, 1869.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share stock standing on the books the 22d inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed from the 22d December to the 3d of January, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIdend of Three and One-half per Cent., (3½,) free of Government tax will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.

The transfer books will be closed to that date.

LUCIUS McADAM, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after 3d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 5, 1870.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on FRIDAY, 24th inst., until Jan. 3.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK HAS DECLARED the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1870.

N. THOMPSON, Cashier.

NOTICE—THE COUPONS OF THE LOUISville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Co., due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1870, at the BANK OF AMERICA.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 Chambers-st.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF FULTON AND CONCORD STS.,
Dec. 15, 1869.

Depositors in this Bank are hereby notified that Interest at the rate of

EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars, and at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on those of greater amount, will be credited thereto on the first day of January, 1870, in conformity with the By-Laws and Regulations of the Bank.

Interest payable after Jan. 17, and when not called for, will draw interest as a deposit.

HOSEA WEBSTER,
President.

MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
HAPPY NEW YEAR'S!
1869. 1870.

The best gift you can make to your children, to your wives, or to your relatives is a bank book, with a suitable deposit. It may be the foundation of a fortune, and reward the giver with happy reflections.

THE
SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
Established 1853,
ASTOR-PLACE, (Clinton Hall,)
Receives Deposits from 5 cents to $5,000,
Daily, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

WILLIAM MILES, President.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
No. 338 6th-av.—Booth's Building.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from Jan. 1, at

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be payable on and after Jan. 10.

WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, } Vice-Presidents.
HUGH MURRAY, }
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

N. B.—Drafts on all the principal towns in Europe sold at lowest rates of exchange.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUUION,
NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Money deposited NOW, or on JAN. 3, will draw interest from Jan 1.

GERMAN SPOKEN.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., near Avenue D.

On the 1st of January, 1870, and until further notice, interest at the following rates will be paid to depositors: SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $1,000 and under.

Six per cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000. Interest paid on deposits made on Jan. 8, 1870.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.

ASSETS, $6,927,542 01.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.	JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute.—1870. JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of that month.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

Deposits of $1 received.

ISAAC T. SMITH President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Siberia, Wed'sday, Dec. 22	Tarifa, Thursday, Jan. 6
Palmyra, Thursd'y, Dec. 23	Java, Wednesday, Jan. 12
Russia, Wednesday Dec. 29	Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 13
Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 30	Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 19
Nemesis, Wednesd'y, Jan. 5	Samaria, Thursd'y, Jan. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris....$145, gold.
By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Steamer of 5th January will not carry passengers.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Jan. 8
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Jan. 22
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Feb. 19

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

ETNA, (via Halifax)........Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Jan. 1, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Jan. 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

CAMBRIA.........Dec. 25	COLUMBIA.........Jan. 15
IOWA..............Jan. 1	EUROPA.............Jan. 22
CALEDONIA.......Jan. 8	INDIA.................Jan. 29

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

NEBRASKA. 3,392 tons........Dec. 29, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN. 2,865 tons........Jan. 5, at 8 A. M.
IDAHO. 3,132 tons........Jan. 12, at 1½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons........Jan. 19, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA. 3,125 tons........Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO. 3,015 tons........Feb. 2, at 8 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE........(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE........(Currency)...$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Jan. 1, at 1 P. M.
ENGLAND, GRIGS, Saturday, Jan. 8.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. Steerage.
$140 to $180. $65.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JAN. 5—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain PARKER.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Jan. 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau,). Dec. 30
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.........Jan. 6
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE...........Jan. 13

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Jan. 13.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 25, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 10 A. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH. SATURDAY, Dec. 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 28, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 30, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Steamer SAN SALVADOR will sail SATURDAY, Dec. 25, at 10 A. M.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF MERCHANDISE to California.—Invoices in DUPLICATE of all merchandise (except bonded goods) shipped to San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama, must be FILED in the SEVENTH DIVISION within FIVE DAYS after the sailing of the steamer by which the merchandise was shipped. Said invoices must state number of packages, marks, description of merchandise, quantities (pounds, gallons, &c.) and VALUE.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, Collector of the Port.

SHIPPING.

EXTRA STEAMER FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP CATHARINE WHITING, Captain HOWES,

On TUESDAY, Dec. 28, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without literage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

The ALABAMA will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 1.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.

The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROMWELL, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail Jan. 6.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES..........NELSON...FRIDAY, Dec. 31.
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER..SATURDAY, Jan. 8.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.

For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT. Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY.

Commander LEWIS. Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:20, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DRAWING FOR THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE LATE C. G. GUENTHER, AT JAMAICA, L. I.

This property, comprising 8½ acres, tastefully laid out with spacious mansion and outbuildings in best repair, costing to the owner $25,000 and for the last twenty-five years in possession of the Guenther family, situated in the limits of the thriving Village of Jamaica, L. I., only ten miles from 34th-st. ferry, New-York, of easy access at all hours by steam and horse cars, has been donated by Mr. W. H. Guenther, son of the lately deceased C. G. Guenther, to be disposed of, and to have the proceeds equally divided between the following benevolent corporations:

1. The German Hospital and Dispensary in the City of New-York.
2. The German Mutual Assistance Society for Widows and Orphans.
3. The German Ladies' Society for the relief of indigent widows, orphans and sick.

The undersigned have been requested by Mr. W. H. Guenther to carry out this noble plan.

They have decided to issue 250 chances at $100 each.

The drawing will take place Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the German Liederkranz, No. 38 East 4th-st.

If on the said day a considerable number of tickets should not be disposed of, the undersigned reserve to themselves the right to postpone the drawing; such delay not to exceed a fortnight.

The owner of the number drawn will receive by Mr. W. H. Guenther, at once, a full and indisputable title to the property.

The undersigned entertain the firm hope, that to further the noble purposes of the generous donor the kind-hearted inhabitants of this City will answer promptly to this appeal.

Tickets may be had of each of the members of the Committee and at the office of the New-York *Staats Zeitung*.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

THE COMMITTEE:
E. SAUER, Chairman, No. 45 Exchange-place.
C. ALTHOF, Secretary, No. 30 Park-place.
Dr. C. HENSCHEL, Treasurer, No. 35 West 33d-st.
LOUIS BURGER, No. 150 Canal-st.
Dr. E. KRACKOWISER, No. 26 West 12th-st.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A large house with all the modern improvements, in complete order, with greenhouse, icehouse and outbuildings; grounds tastefully arranged with fine large trees and extensive gardens. Will be sold with one acre of land or more. Less than one-quarter of a mile from the depot. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or yearly, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 343 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO RENT—A LARGE HALL, WITH SMALL rooms attached, suitable for church purposes, balls, lectures, &c. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

GEORGE A. HEARN

Begs to inform his friends and the public that he has sold his entire stock of

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS TO ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Referring to the above, we shall offer the whole lot, amounting to upward of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, AT RETAIL, AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, ON MONDAY, DEC. 27.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

500,000 DOLLARS OF DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have determined to offer their entire WHOLESALE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS AT LESS THAN GOLD COST, AT THEIR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

They forbear from naming prices, convinced that those who are looking to buy for themselves, or for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, will see at once that the stock is more than usually under price.

GREAT CLOSING SALE REGARDLESS OF COST.

The largest and most valuable stock of Mourning Goods ever selected must be disposed of previous to removal, on or before the 1st of February, to No. 729 Broadway.

EMPRESS CLOTHS, 60c.; former price, 75c.
EMPRESS CLOTHS, 80c.; former price, $1.
EMPRESS CLOTHS, (finest imported,) $1 25; former price, $2.
OTTOMAN VELOURS, $1 20; former price, $1 75.
BIARRITZ, $1 10; former price, $1 50.
COLORADO CLOTHS, 40c.; former price, 65c.
BARATHEA CLOTH, 50c.; former price, 80c.
ALPACAS, 35c.; former price, 50c.
ALPACAS, 60c.; former price, 75c.
ALPACAS, 70c.; former price, $1.
LUSTRE CORD, 60c.; former price, 80c.
LUSTRE CORD, 70c.; former price, $1.

English and French Bombazines, Tamise Cloth, Crape Cloth, Imperial Cloth, Shawls, Astrakhan and other Cloakings, Cloaks, Bonnets, Vails, Suits, &c., &c. Also, a full line of Second Mourning Goods at a corresponding sacrifice.

N. B.—A full line of CRAPE VAILS, slightly damaged, at a great bargain.

JACKSON'S, No. 551 Broadway.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

The result of the inducements offered by us during the past week has been so satisfactory as to demonstrate the fact that we are offering

HOLIDAY GOODS AT UNAPPROACHABLE PRICES.

Some of our specialties will be found PARTICULARLY WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

We shall continue our sale of

DRESS PATTERNS,

which have been subject to the regular reduction in price, but are now sold in patterns at an ADDITIONAL REDUCTION OF 25 TO 35 PER CENT.

We also offer another lot of

EMPRESS CLOTH, OF ALL COLORS,

and very wide, at 50 cents. They are 12½ cents per yard better than our last, and are offered at the same price. Also,

DELAINES,	CALICOES.
SKIRTS,	SKIRTING, &c.,

Together with a large assortment of

LINENS,	TABLE CLOTHS,
PIANO COVERS,	COLLARS,
LACES,	EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,	GLOVES,

NECK TIES.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS.

FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

A large portion of which were purchased at auction, and on account of our comparatively small expenses we are enabled to sell them at unusually low prices.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY, ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,

SATINS, LYONS VELVETS,

BROCHE AND WOOL SHAWLS,

CLOTHS, CLOAKS, FURS

AND

MOURNING GOODS,

all marked down SPECIALLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS, and now offered by us at such low prices that the inducements to purchasers cannot be excelled.

A comparison of our prices is respectfully solicited.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY, ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

M. M. BACKUS,

NO. 538 BROADWAY, Offers at Retail during the Holidays HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

FINE FANCY FURS,

COMPRISING SUITS IN RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, EXTRA DARK QUEBEC MINK, EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC LAMB SKINS, AND LONDON-DYED SEAL. SACQUES, MUFFS, COLLARS, FAVORITAS, BOAS, GLOVES, &c. NO. 538 BROADWAY.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, DEC. 27, HEAVY FAILLE AND GROS GRAIN SILKS OF THE LATEST COLORS, USED BY THE ELITE OF PARIS, VIZ.: PAON, PRUNE, MARINE BLUE, ACIER, ARDOISE PAIN BRULE, MYRTHE, VERONEZE, FOUGERE, PLUTO, FAUST, COLIBRI, &c. ALSO FULL LINES BLACK SILKS, &c., INCLUDING, AS A SPECIALTY, THE AMERICAN GRAND CACHEMIRE DE SOIE, MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL SALES, PRICE $3 50 PER YARD. ALSO, ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN FANCY SILKS FOR STREET AND EVENING DRESSES. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DEC. 27, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GLOVES, HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, NECKTIES, SCARFS, SILK AND LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, DRESSING GOWNS, LINEN AND COTTON SHIRTS, &C., AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER DURING THE REMAINDER OF THIS MONTH, EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS OF THEIR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Ladies can find a large variety of useful articles at low prices, at ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 18th-st., (east side.)

N. B.—Best $1 Kid Gloves in the City.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., ON MONDAY, DEC. 27, WILL OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK AT MUCH BELOW ITS ORIGINAL COST, PRIOR TO TAKING THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY.

RICH CHENE SILKS, $1 25, REDUCED FROM $2.
RICH SATIN STRIPES, $1 50, REDUCED FROM $2
VERY RICH SATIN STRIPES, $2, REDUCED FROM $2 50.
RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS At $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, and $1 75, to the finest imported.

A full line of ELEGANT DRESS SATINS IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

DRESS GOODS.

5,000 Dress Patterns, from $2 to $5 50, suitable for New Year's presents, will be arranged on tables for the convenience of customers.

A large line of BRITISH DRESS GOODS At 25c., 37½c., and 50c., JUST ONE-HALF THEIR ORIGINAL PRICE.

ALL-WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS, 50c., reduced from 70c.
SCOTCH WATERPROOF WINCEYS, 50c., reduced from $1.
ALL-WOOL PLAIDS, Popular Designs, reduced 30 per cent.
SILK-WARP FRENCH POPLINS, 75c., reduced from $1 25.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

REAL VALENCIENNES HANDKERCHIEFS, $3 75; worth $7 50.
REAL POINT APPLIQUE BARBES, $3 75; worth $6 50.
REAL POINT APPLIQUE LACE, $2 25; worth $3.
REAL BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS, $100 and $125; worth $175 and $200.
BLACK AND GUIPURE LACES, COIFFURES, COLLARS, CUFFS, PARASOL COVERS, FANCY SCARFS, BOWS, &c., &c.
ALL-WOOL SQUARE SHAWLS, $2 50, reduced from $4 50.
ALL-WOOL LONG SHAWLS, $4, reduced from $7.
BROCHE, PAISLEY, OTTOMAN, AND INDIA SHAWLS, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK, AS THEY WILL FIND THESE REDUCTIONS ARE AS REPRESENTED.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH-ST.

NEW GOODS

MACY	AT MACY'S.	MACY
MACY	Laces, Embroideries,	MACY
MACY	Ribbons, Millinery Goods,	MACY
MACY	Hosiery, Gloves, &c.	MACY

JUVENILE BOOKS,

MACY	Toy Books, &c., in sets and single,	MACY
MACY	Bibles and Prayer Books,	MACY
MACY	Housekeeping Goods,	MACY
MACY	Fancy Goods, French Clocks,	MACY
MACY	Small Wares, Handkerchiefs,	MACY
MACY	Gent's Furnishing Goods.	MACY

CONFECTIONERY,

Best quality for Bon Bons and the Holidays.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MACY	Toys, Games, Dolls,	MACY
MACY	Dolls' Articles.	MACY
MACY	The largest variety	MACY
MACY	ever displayed in this City,	MACY
MACY	at popular prices.	MACY
MACY	14th-st. and 6th-av.	MACY

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL ON MONDAY, DEC. 27, CONTINUE THE SALE OF LADIES' POPLIN SUITS, HANDSOMELY TRIMMED, ONLY $6, $7 AND $8; VALUE $10 AND $12. SILK DO., FLOUNCED AND TRIMMED, $40 AND $45. VERY ELEGANT DO., $60 TO $100 EACH. MISSES' POPLIN SUITS, $3, $4 AND $5 UPWARD. LESS THAN THE COST OF PRODUCTION. BLACK FUR CLOTH SACQUES, VERY HEAVY, ONLY $5 EACH. EXTRA HANDSOME VELVET AND CLOTH SACQUES, TRIMMED WITH GOLD LACE, AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES. LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, IN FANCY BOXES, VERY CHEAP. DRESS GOODS, NEW AND HANDSOME, 25c. PER YARD, UPWARD. PRINTED DELAINES, CHOICE DESIGNS, 12 YARDS EACH PATTERN, $2 25 EACH. PLAID POPLINS, 15 YARDS EACH, $2 25. EXTRA HANDSOME PRINTED CAMBRICS, 12 YARDS EACH, $1 50. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV. AND 10TH-ST.

C. M. OLNEY & CO., TO REDUCE stock before New Year's, offer great inducements to purchasers. All the latest novelties in French millinery at less than half the cost of importation. Round Hats, $5; Dress Hats, with real lace, $15. No. 30 East 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

TRY OUR $1 KID GLOVES, NEW Shades; Children's, 50c and 75c.; Cloth Gloves, Leggings, &c., &c.; the best fitting $1 Corsets; also, Werly's French; a large assortment of Dress Trimmings and Fancy Goods at popular prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.

In elegant bindings, suitable for Christmas and New Year's gifts. The largest and finest assortment may be seen at POTT & AMERY'S, (New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society,) Cooper Union, 4th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

BANKRUPT SALE OF AGRICULTURAL fertilizers, and choses in action, part of the estate of James R. Dey. Terms cash on sale. The subscribers, as instructed by William C. Amerman, Esq., assignee of the above-named bankrupt, will dispose of by public sale, at the factory of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, on the Hackensack River, Hudson County, N. J., upon WEDNESDAY, 29th December, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., the following agricultural fertilizers, viz.: 67,803 bushels of double refined poudrette; 429 barrels of double refined poudrette; 267 barrels of bone dust; 37 barrels of common poudrette; 4 barrels of bone taten. And also, certain choses in action, consisting of debts due by various parties for agricultural fertilizers sold to them. Lists of the said debts can be seen in the hands of the assignee, Mr. Amerman, No. 121 Bleecker-st.; Messrs. Strahan & Root, attorneys, No. 43 Pine-st., and Mr. Charles Jones, attorney, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, by any of whom information in reference to said debts will be communicated. ALDRIDGE & WOOD, 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. JERSEY CITY, Dec. 15, 1869.

TO MARKETMEN.—ADJOURNED SALE of MARKET STANDS IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD MARKET.

On MONDAY, the 27th of December, 1869, will be sold at public auction, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Eighteenth Ward Market, on Avenue C, between 16th and 17th sts., in the City of New-York, the several stalls and stands contained in said Market, for a term of one year from the 1st day of January, 1870. The plans of the stands and the terms of sale may be had by applying at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

E. A. MOORE, FORBES HOLLAND, WM. HAW, Jr., Commissioners.
RICH'D B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell at public auction, at No. 26 Exchange-place, on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, 70,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J., during January, 1870. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

AUTOGRAPHS AT AUCTION.—CLINTON Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 7 o'clock, sale of a fine collection of autograph letters, documents, signatures, &c. See catalogue.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, at 7 o'clock, sale of an elegant collection of books, handsomely bound; illustrated works, juvenile books, &c., suitable for holiday gifts. Catalogues ready.

HOTELS.

NEW-YORK RESTAURANT, NOS. 734 and 738 Broadway; rooms to rent single or en suite; table d'hote every day at 6 P. M.; private dining rooms for large or small parties, with the best French cooking; a bar with the best liquors and cigars; strict attention paid to all by the proprietor. L. A. GEYER.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's. Broadway, corner of 30th-st.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

DORA BELLA and BLONDES.
DORA BELLA and BLONDES. HAPPY NEW YEAR.
DORA BELLA and BLONDES.
Stone Giant. STANDING ROOM ONLY Stone Giant.
DORABELLA and BLONDES.
DORABELLA and BLONDES. EVERY EVENING.
DORABELLA and BLONDES.
Stone Giant. TEN ATTRACTIONS. Stone Giant.
KENILWORTH and BLONDES.
KENILWORTH and BLONDES. EVERY DAY AT 2.
KENILWORTH and BLONDES.
Stone Giant. LIVING WILD ANIMALS. Stone Giant.
KENILWORTH and BLONDES.
KENILWORTH and BLONDES. EVERY DAY AT 2.
KENILWORTH and BLONDES.
Stone Giant. MATINEE DAILY. Stone Giant.
LISA WEBER,
ADA HARLAND, EVERY EVENING.
LIZZIE WILMORE.
Stone Giant. ADMISSION, 30 CENTS. Stone Giant.
LILLIE HALL,
EDWARD RIGHTON, EVERY EVENING.
THE BLONDE QUEEN.
Stone Giant. DORA BELLA Stone Giant.
NOVEL ECCENTRICITIES.
CHARMING MUSIC, DAY AND EVENING.
ENCHANTING SCENERY.
Stone Giant. KENILWORTH Stone Giant.
OLIVIA RAND,
ROSA RAND, EVERY DAY AT 2.
THERESE WOOD.
ONONDAGA GIANT.

LAST WEEK OF THE "ONLY" ORIGINAL, SUCCESSFUL, ONONDAGA STONE PETRIFIED GIANT.

NEXT MONDAY, A NEW SENSATION.

BAL D'OPERA BOUFFE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
MONDAY, JAN. 3, 1870,
CLODOCHE TROUPE
AND
ORIGINAL GRAND DUCHESSE CAN-CAN.

Tickets at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Delmonico's Broad-st., Chambers-st. and 14th-st. and all the principal hotels.

1870. 1870.

"LA COTERIE OF NEW-YORK."

SECOND ANNUAL GRAND MASQUERADE BALL, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.

Subscription tickets can now be obtained at the offices of the principal hotels throughout the City.

C. T. JONES, President. E. H. ROGERS, Jr., Secretary, A. J. HUNTOON, Vice-President. GEO. W. HINKLE, Jr., Treasurer.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of the late Volunteer Fire Department, will be given at THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1870. TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS, admitting a gentleman and two ladies, can be procured from either of the committee or from the following officers: JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st. ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st. JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st. Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be obtained on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

AMERICUS CLUB

ANNUAL BALL, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, Jan. 6, 1870.

TICKETS, ADMITTING ONE GENTLEMAN AND LADIES, FIVE DOLLARS.

Private boxes can be secured by applying to Judge JOHN SCOTT, No. 237 Broadway.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Third Winter Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures is now open day and evening, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE COLLIN'S METAL WATCH
NEW-YORK
$15
$20.
$10
$25

The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal" (improved Oroide.) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches, is so well established as to require no recommendations. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches worth $100; Full Jeweled Levers, $15, equal to $150 Gold ones; Full Jeweled Levers, extra fine and superior finish, $20, equal to $200 Gold ones.

We have just commenced making a very fine American Watch, full jeweled, patent lever, chronometer balance, adjusted to heat, cold and position, 4½ ounces down weight, equal in appearance and for time to a Gold Watch costing $250.

We charge only $25 for these magnificent watches. All our watches in hunting cases, gents' and ladies' sizes, chains, Collins Metal, $2 to $8. Also, all kinds of jewelry, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

TO CLUBS.—Where six watches are ordered at one time, we send a seventh Watch free. Goods sent by express to all parts of the United States, to be paid for on delivery. C. E. COLLINS & CO., No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT and manufacture. American watches at manufacturers' prices. Diamond, pearl and gold jewelry, and silverware, at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD, 6th-av. corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. corner of 26th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.

Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector.

Formerly Mr. Churchill's school.

The next term will begin Feb. 8. Boys received at any time when there is a vacancy.

Terms—$600 per annum.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y. WINTER TERM BEGINS JAN. 4. S. T. FROST, Principal and Proprietor.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 186 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, French, German, Spanish, &c. Ladies' Department.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE.—Term opens Dec. 27. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D. D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school for both sexes. Total cost for year, $210.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY, FOR young ladies, at Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

MALE TEACHERS FOR DISTRICT schools are now in good demand. Teachers of all grades should have Amer. School Institute's Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

TEACHERS.—WANTED, IN A BOARDING School, to teach English branches and military drill. Apply to O. R. WILLIS, White Plains, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1869. At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Will be sold under the direction of HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, Esq., referee:

58TH-ST.—Four valuable lots of land south side of 58th-st., distant west of 3d-av. 295 feet, with the improvement, brewery and machinery; also, two valuable lots of land on the north side of 58th-st., distant 95 feet east of Lexington-av., with a brown-stone front dwelling house, in perfect order, with all modern improvements.

Maps and particulars at the office.

MACHINERY.

EMPIRE WOOD-SPLITTING MACHINE, for splitting oak, hickory and pine.—For sale by W. L. WILLIAMS, Patentee and Builder, No. 154 East 28th-st., near 3d-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

GRAND HOLIDAY FESTIVAL.

Admission........................50 cents.

WHO SPEAKS FIRST!
WM. HORACE LINGARD,
WM. HORACE LINGARD,

In his original and new series of Sketches, portraying to the life

PRESIDENT GRANT, JAMES FISK, JR.,
GENERAL LEE, JAY GOULD, ESQ.,
BENJ. F. BUTLER, MAYOR HALL.
HORACE GREELEY.

ALICE DUNNING,
ALICE DUNNING,

the charming Commedienne and Vocalist, in her unique specialties.

MR. AND MRS.
HOWARD PAUL,
HOWARD PAUL,

the celebrated Lyric and Dramatic Artists, in their famous Protean Entertainment, introducing new features, including (for the first time in America) the inspiring French revolutionary Lyric,

"LA MARSEILLAISE,"

Sung by Mrs. Howard Paul in imitation of the late MADAME RACHEL,

and also "Goodby, Sweetheart, Goodby," a la MR. SIMS REEVES.

PLUTO, PLUTO, PLUTO,
PLUTO, PLUTO, PLUTO,
Reconstructed.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR MATINEE AT 2.

SHORTLY—A new operatic sensational drama, in ONE act and ONE scene, with FIVE characters in five minutes.

The coming spectacle, by Jos. C. Foster, entitled the "Twelve Temptations," the most gorgeous production of modern times, is progressing rapidly and will be produced on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, 1870.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT..........................Director

EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEES,
EVERY DAY, AT HALF PAST TWO,
EVERY DAY, AT HALF PAST TWO,
EVERY DAY, AT HALF PAST TWO,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,

until further notice, will be presented

THE BEAUTIFUL FAIRY SPECTACLE entitled CINDERELLA; OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,

which has been produced with NEW AND COSTLY COSTUMES, PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS, and in which the characters are sustained by

A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN,
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN,
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN,
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.

Previous to the spectacle, A SUPERB EXPOSITION OF DASHING HORSEMANSHIP AND ARTISTIC ACROBATIC EXERCISES, introducing the entire strength of the INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE, EDUCATED HORSES, PONIES AND DOGS.

Admission, 50c.; children under 10, 25c. To reserved seats, 75c. Begins at 2¼ and 8.

TAMMANY.........................N. Y. A. CO.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON. Burnand's burlesque of BAD DICKEY. All the great cast. NEW FARCE MONDAY. MATINEE SATURDAYS. Family Circle, 25 cents.

DODWORTH'S HALL,

No. 806 Broadway, near 11th-st.

THE ONLY LIVING TWO-HEADED GIRL IN THE WORLD, visited by 100,000 people at Tremont Temple, Boston. Talks with both heads at one time, sings and dances.

Thousands of people daily throng the hall to see this great curiosity. Hours of exhibition from 10 to 12, 2 to 4 and 7 to 9.

Admission, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 15 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Brooklyn Academy, No. 120 Pierpont-st., under Mr. F. DODWORTH. Private classes and classes out of town attended by Mr. T. J. DODWORTH. Send for a circular.

On Monday morning, Jan. 10, a small private class will commence, which will meet on Mondays and Thursdays at 10½ o'clock. Families desirous of attending will please send names.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays. Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.

Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Mr. TRENOR is now forming new classes for beginners; every TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 4 and 8 P. M. Fifth soiree THIS (Monday) EVENING, 27th inst. Send for cards.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY FROM BUFFALO, having more room than they require, will let three rooms on the second floor, together or separately, with or without private table; highest references given and required. For particulars call at No. 208 East 11th-st.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING first-class accommodations, consisting of parlor and bedroom, without board, in a strictly private family, location 18th-st., east of 4th-av., may address L., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED apartments admirably adapted for a family. Apply at Worth House, No. 202 5th-av. Private table and attendance.

NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST. HAS PASSED TO other parties; been newly furnished; second floor en suite or singly; with or without private table. Terms moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two entire floors, with private table, to parties desiring first-class accommodations. Apply at No. 31 West 16th-st.

ROOMS WITH GOOD BOARD IN A New-England family, near Madison-av., No. 28 East 28th-st.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY, NO. 28 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope "BIDS FOR SUPPLIES ADVERTISED," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 3d proximo, for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

12 Barrels ground fire clay; 5,000 9 in. fire brick, extra quality.

175 Prosser's lap-welded iron boiler tubes, 2 in. dia., 72 in. long.

2 Grindstones, Ohio, 4 ft. 6 in. and 5 ft. dia., 6 in. and 7½ in. face, free from flint and soft spots, to be selected; 1 Dole's patent saw gummer, No. 2, for dock builders' use.

700 lineal ft. best wrought iron plate, 12 in. wide, by ⅜ in. thick, in lengths of 30 ft. 6 in.

300 lineal ft., 6 by 4 in., and 1,500 lineal ft., 3½ by 3½ in., angle iron.

4,600 lbs. best wrought iron rivets, ¾ in. dia., from 1½ to 3½ in. long.

1,100 lbs. best Ulster round iron, 2¼ in. dia.

14,100 lbs. best Ulster flat iron, (assorted,) 1 by ¾ in. to 4 by 1½ in.

18 bundles, ½, ⅜ and 5-16 inch round, one bundle ¾-inch oval, and two bundles 1-inch, half-oval best Ulster iron.

150 rolled wrought iron beams, 12 inches deep, 18 feet 6 inches long, to weigh 1,050 pounds each.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

2,000 pounds red lead, 200 gallons Damar varnish.

20,000 pounds slab zinc, Silesian.

10,000 pounds best quality American refined iron, neither red nor cold, short, to be free from cracks, seams, flaws, blisters, hollows, ragged ends or edges, or other defects.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

6 bars 3-16-inch square steel, by 15 feet long, for spring balances.

3,000 pounds Silesian spelter.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

50,000 pounds Cocoanut Oil, white Salt-water Soap—Naval Standard.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge at the Navy Yard for further information, and will state in their bids the date within which they will complete deliveries if awarded to them. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified. Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present. J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Dec. 31, 1869, for the construction of Nicolson pavements in the following streets, viz.: Forty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues; Thirty-ninth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues; Thirty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; Fifty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; Howard-street, between Broadway and Centre-street; Franklin-street, between Centre and Elm streets, and Fifth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Ninetieth streets. No bids will be received except from parties legally authorized to lay the Nicolson pavement.

For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, GEO. S. GREENE, Croton Aqueduct Board.

Office Croton Aqueduct Department, Dec. 21, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, for the paving of Eleventh-street, from University-place to Sixth-avenue, and Howard-street, from Broadway to Mercer-street, with the "Seely's improved patent concrete pavement." No bids will be received except from persons legally authorized to lay this kind of pavement. For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, GEORGE S. GREENE, Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Dec. 22, 1869.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received for building a horse railroad until MONDAY, Dec. 27, at 4 P. M. Plans and specifications can be seen at E. J. BALDWIN'S office, No. 6 Pine-st., Room No. 22.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT FOUR-story high-stoop brick house in 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x50 and extension; lot, half block; in perfect order throughout. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MONDAY, Dec. 27, and EVERY EVENING during the week, the eminent actress, EMMA WALLER, in her great impersonation of MEG MERRILES, in the beautiful and picturesque drama of GUY MANNERING, founded on Sir Walter Scott's famous novel of that name.

The play will be presented with entire new scenery, costumes, properties, &c., and with all the original and favorite music, by an augmented chorus of experienced singers.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5, 1870, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will appear as HAMLET.

The box sheet for Mr. Booth's nights will be open on Wednesday, Dec. 29, at the usual places.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 8 P. M.

A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME OF NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

MONDAY—First time, CENTRAL PARK.
TUESDAY—Third time, WILD OATS.
WEDNESDAY—Second time, CENTRAL PARK.
THURSDAY—Fifth time, ERNESTINE AND TRYING IT ON.
FRIDAY—Third time, CENTRAL PARK.
SATURDAY—New Year's night, a powerful attraction, Sheridan's SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

In preparation, Mr. T. W. Robertson's beautiful Military drama, "OURS."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

ITS LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY AT 2, EVENING AT 8.

MONDAY, JAN. 3,

Reappearance of Mr. GEORGE L. FOX.

The beautiful romantic drama, entitled THE WRITING ON THE WALL.

FEGUSSON TROTTER...........Mr. GEO. L. FOX

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Glorious success of the new pantomime of HASH.

THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.
THE FAT MEN'S BALL
TO-NIGHT.

The CART-OFF GIANT—the original.

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.

Corner of 28th-st. and Broadway.

THE ORIGINAL CARDIFF GIANT

IS NOW ON EXHIBITION from 8 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.

THE OPENING EXHIBITION OF THE GREAT ORGAN, Built by GEO. JARDINE & SON, for ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT SQUARE will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 30, 1869.

The following artists will assist:

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG............Soprano
Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN.....................Organist
Mr. E. J. JARDINE..............................Organist
Musical Director...............Mr. W. F. WILLIAMS

Cards of admission, $1. To be obtained at the principal Music Stores, and at the Chapel adjoining the Church.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HERMANN, THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATOR. FAREWELL NIGHTS ON MONDAY, DEC. 27, TUESDAY, Dec. 28, AND WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29, IN A GRAND AND VARIED PROGRAMME. Reserved seats $1, to be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Academy of Music. Admission, 75 cents. Family circle, 40 cents.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND,
SQUARE,
AND
UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

Our reputation as the FIRST MANUFACTURERS in the COUNTRY and EUROPE being fully established, and the UNQUALIFIED SUPERIORITY of our INSTRUMENTS being ACKNOWLEDGED by the VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY of the LEADING ARTISTS in the WORLD, we beg to assure the public that the high STANDARD of QUALITY which has given us the PROMINENCE will be MAINTAINED, as our motto is

NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM! UNIFORM AND FAIR PRICES TO ALL PURCHASERS. INAUGURATED APRIL 15, 1869.

Having upon this basis doubled our already immense trade, our position is assured, and every customer is fairly and honorably treated.

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We have received the HIGHEST AWARDS and PLAUDITS OF THE WORLD; 76 PRIZE MEDALS over all competitors, and over 35,000 of our instrume ts are daily giving TESTIMONY to their EMINENT superiority and DURABILITY.

FOR POWER AND QUALITY OF TONE, DELICACY OF TOUCH, PERFECTION OF MECHANISM, DURABILITY AND GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP, WITH BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND FINISH,

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in their prices, in accordance with the decline in the premium on gold, and consequent decreased cost of imported articles used in the manufacture of pianofortes. In addition to their established styles of Pianofortes, STEINWAY & SONS, in order to meet a long felt and frequently expressed want, by persons of moderate means, teachers, schools, &c., have perfected arrangements for the manufacture of an entirely new style of instrument termed

THE "SCHOOL" PIANO,

a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest-priced seven-octave Pianos, the only difference being that this new style of instrument is constructed in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case. These new instruments will be supplied to those who desire to possess a thoroughly first-class "Steinway Piano" yet are limited in means,

AT EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE PRICES.

STEINWAY & SONS also desire to call special attention to their new

PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,

with Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Frame Action, and new soft Pedal, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone and surpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other Piano at present manufactured.

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BALLO MASCHERA,	GRAND DUCHESSE,
BARBER OF SEVILLE,	LUCREZIA,
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BOHEMIAN GIRL,	ROBERT LE DIABLE,
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A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class Pianos at reduced prices for cash or installments; one at $200, $300. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, factory and warerooms No. 55 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 3 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs

CHEAP HOTELS.

THE CLASSES WHO FREQUENT THEM.

Inside View of a Sample House—Meagre Accommodations with Plenty of Filth—How the Homeless Ones Pass Their Nights.

There is no truer saying than that "one-half the world does not know how the other half lives." It might, however, be added with equal truth, "and doesn't care." The shifts and dodges that even honest men are put to to get along in large cities, outrun entirely the wildest speculations of romance; and, if the real truth could be got at, many volumes might be written on the subject. In this great City thousands of men are daily drifting with the tide of life who have no fixed home, because they have no fixed employment; who know not when they rise where the next meal is to come from, or where the worn-out frame is to repose when night falls. To say a few words about poor honest men, who struggle daily for a precarious existence at whatever employment offers, and rest at night at the nearest place they can find, where the charges suit their limited means, is the object of this story.

CHEAP HOTELS.

There are in all parts of the City numbers of cheap hotels, where accommodation can be procured by any waif for a very trifling consideration—say from 25 to 50 cents. Sometimes these refuges for the poor are somewhat pretentious in their size and externals generally, presenting, if not elegance of architecture, at least a very large extent of brick and mortar, perforated by a multitude of small windows. Others, again, are mean-looking, dingy structures, whose rickety doors and windows and dilapidated walls give no great promise of internal comfort. Many are professedly "saloons," where lager beer is sold under license and "benzine" without any, and where the predominant features are sauerkraut and dirt.

WHAT ONE SEES INSIDE.

On entering one of these places—the commonest class of "hotels"—of a night, the heat and stench are found to be almost insupportable. At this season of the year a huge stove sends out its suffocating heat, and around it are gathered a dozen thinly-clad, shivering ones, drying, perhaps, their drenched garments, or endeavoring to restore warmth to their badly-enveloped feet. Seated at the tables which are scattered around, a "motley crew" presents itself. Here are the latest-arrived Teutons from the land of meerschaums and "bier," with short coats and long hair, and mustaches and beards that would send the "pard" entirely into the shade. Here, too, are Hiberians, with the flavor of the bog still upon them, and an imported "dudheen"—short but not sweet—between their teeth. In fact, it would be strange if, in going the rounds of half a dozen of these cheap "hotels," one did not meet with men from almost every known quarter of the globe, and speaking almost every known language.

HOW THE GUESTS ARE OCCUPIED.

The occupation of these "guests" is as various as their physiognomies. Around one table half a dozen, with as many lookers-on, are engaged at euchre, or some other equally edifying game. At another, dominoes and horrid oaths prevail. At still another, draughts or checkers occupy the attention of a company of Englishmen, while here and there are groups arguing the Fenian question, the *Alabama* claims, the Ecumenical Council, the last elections, or the latest case of divorce and assassination, as if they were thoroughly familiar with the topics. All these men, however, possess one common characteristic—they have an air about them of being under a cloud, a stamp of impecuniosity, or a look of reckless ne'er-do-well carelessness that in part explains their present position. Among them, however, you may select, every here and there, one whose appearance proves beyond doubt that he is battling with adversity, and that he accepts the present situation simply from necessity and in anticipation of passing, by economy, to success in life.

WHAT LIQUOR THEY DRINK.

Lager and liquors of other sorts are supplied liberally to all who have the means to pay for them. The lager is generally stale stuff, with a little new froth on top of it, to make it pass current. As for the bourbon and the gin—the least said about them the better. They dry up the vitals and scorch the tongue, and have a flavor between kerosene oil and tar water.

THE GUESTS' LUGGAGE.

In one part of the room, supposed to be under the special observation and charge of the "clerk," is a miscellaneous pile of luggage, consisting of transporting mediums of every shape, size and age. Here is a huge trunk, with German characters upon it, that looks as if it had been originally the property of the Knights of Hapsburg, and had been subsequently detailed to transport hither the personal estate of half a dozen Toutonic barons, together with one or two of their least commodious "castles." Next to this crouches a mean-looking collapsed portmonteau, whose appearance indicates atrophy of an alarming character, arising doubtless from the exactions of an extortionate "uncle." A small plump valise in close juxtaposition says plainly that some prudent cosmopolite has compressed all his worldly goods into what Mr. WEMMICK would term a "portable" form; while sundry brown paper parcels and bundles unmistakably declare that, though there may be nothing like leather, poverty sometimes has to adopt a substitute.

UP STAIRS TO BED.

But let us follow one or two of the guests who are evidently making for bed. Each one is provided with a minute lamp or an infinitesmal piece of candle, and, preceded by the person in charge, he ascends the dingy staircase. From the close room below to the bleak draughty passage, the change is startling. It is like being lifted out of a warm bath and tossed into an ice chest. Through this ordeal, however, each one must pass to reach his place of rest. Proceeding up steep, irregular stairs, knotty, and worn, and sinuous, one comes at last to the bedrooms. If the guest fortunately possesses the means to secure a room to himself he is most likely introduced into a scanty cell, three feet by six, with a bed occupying the whole of it with the exception of, perchance, a square foot or two. If out of funds or not very particular, the lodger is satisfied to occupy a room with others, he is ushered into a long corridor, lined on both sides with beds of the smallest possible dimensions, and with just room sufficient to get between them.

A PLEASANT NIGHT'S REST TO YOU!

These beds are invariably made of straw. Sometimes it sticks out in an uncomfortable, penetrating manner, and the sheets generally being no larger than a fair-sized towel, it has quite a fine opportunity of testing its 'cuteness by thrusting its sharp ends into the flesh of the sleeper, and thus disturbing his rest. In keeping with the sheets and the couch are the bedclothes generally. If one is short and very thin, and can lie out at his full length, he may manage, by care and the special assistance of Providence, to cover himself from the external air; but if he be of a rotund formation, or, if addicted to rolling himself up like a hedgehog, or turning round like a donkey enjoying itself in the dust, he must rest satisfied and be thankful if he can cover himself one-half at a time. It is more than probable that the insufficiency of covering and the superabundance of penetrating straw will not be the only or the chief causes of discomfort and unrest to the ill-fated occupant of such a lodging. There are other little disagreeables he will probably have to meet which cannot be definitely alluded to, but which the poor man without a home, who is driven to seek temporary shelter in cheap "hotels," has unfortunately to become familiar with.

CAN'T THIS BE MENDED?

To note down everything that one might observe in connection with the matter would take too much room, and be too revolting, to say truth, to the general reader. A rough outline has been given, but a true one. It is time that all lodging houses or "hotels" of the kind spoken of were licensed and placed under proper inspection, and that poor men without a home were afforded protection in this respect. In a vast City like this, with an ever fluctuating population, there must always be a large number of such waifs striving daily for life and seeking at night for a cheap shelter for their heads. Would it not be a good act of policy as well as of charity for the authorities to look to the matter, and see that in lodging houses of the sort referred to proper space was allotted to each man, and suitable accommodations of other descriptions afforded him? Many of these poor homeless ones have seen better days, and have come to poverty through no misconduct of their own. Shall these be cared for?

UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

Action on the Death of Judge Stanton.

A special meeting of this organization was convened last evening at the Club-House, Madison-avenue, corner Twenty-sixth-street, for the purpose of framing resolutions of respect to the memory of the late E. M. STANTON. The meeting was influential and large, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings. Mr. CHARLES BULL, Senior Vice-President, occupied the chair, and briefly commented upon the sad occasion which had compelled them to meet together.

W. C. BRYANT, Esq., after a few preliminary remarks, offered the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. T. LEVER, and unanimously adopted:

We the members of the Union League Club of the City of New-York, having learned with profound grief the death of EDWIN M. STANTON, the greatest War Minister of modern times, to whose energy and lofty patriotism the ultimate success of the national hosts is owing as much as to any other individual man; he trusted in the people, and called forth and organized victorious armies in an age which was until then unmilitary; the unsullied citizen, through whose hands flowed more millions than ever passed through those of any other man; he entered his high office not rich, and left it poor; the stern and sterling man who was sincerely averse to holding public office, however high; who sacrificed his health, his property, his life to it, when the salvation of the country was at stake; STANTON, whom it is feeble to call a Roman—whom we honor with joy in our sadness as a noble American; therefore,

Resolved, That the members of the Union League Club cherish with sincere affection the memory of the great man who, by his unparalleled services to the nation in the days of her peril and distress, has earned the everlasting gratitude of the people of the United States. In his place in the Cabinet in that fatal hour when the seat of Government became on a sudden the centre of treason, he was one of the few faithful heroes and patriots who by firmness, energy and wisdom saved the fragments of the State from the noxious plots of the traitors, and the not less deadly imbecility of the Executive. Called by Providential wisdom to the charge of the War Department in the darkest hour of the rebellion, his indomitable will, his never-failing courage, his far-reaching forethought and matchless executive genius organized the shattered forces of the Republic, and from defeat and despondency wrought out at last the triumphs of our arms and the salvation of the nation. No matter what dangers threatened, the people relied with sublime confidence on the patient wisdom of LINCOLN, sustained by the inexhaustible energy of STANTON, who bore them safely through; they were ever faithful to the trust, and both alike sacrificed their lives to its discharge.

Resolved, That in the career of Mr. STANTON as an advocate of first merit, of stern and uncorruptible integrity, of learning, eloquence and power, who regarded his great profession always as a means of doing justice and not of personal aggrandisement, the people had abundant reason to rejoice in his recent elevation to the bench of the Supreme Court, which, while it was a deserved tribute to his patriotism, was, at the same time, a marked acquisition to justice and to the dignity of that eminent tribunal.

Resolved, That out of regard to his memory, the portrait of Mr. STANTON in the Club House be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent by the Secretary to his family.

Colonel LE GRAND CANNON then moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Club to arrange on an address to be given before the Club on the life and character and services of the late Secretary of War, which was adopted; and on motion of Mr. A. T. STEWART it was resolved that the same committee be requested to report any way of offering a further testimony of esteem to the deceased they may think fit.

Judge DAVIES then moved that a committee of fifteen be appointed from the members of the Club to attend the deceased's funeral, which was also carried, when the meeting adjourned.

HELPING THE SOLDIER.

The Fitch Asylum at Noroton, Conn.—A Worthy Institution and its Friends.

Mr. BENJAMIN FITCH, a retired New-York merchant, now residing at Darien, Conn., has established at that place a home for soldiers and orphans of soldiers engaged in the late war, which is deserving of public notice.

The institution is situated on a high hill overlooking Long Island Sound and the surrounding country, at Noroton Station near Stamford, on the New-Haven Railroad, about one hour's ride from New-York; and for beauty of situation and healthfulness cannot be surpassed. The children, numbering from fifty to sixty, are well-dressed and healthy in their appearance, and show as good training as any children of private families. The lady Matron, Miss DAVIS, on whose shoulders rest the responsibilities of bringing up, educating and attending to the material wants of this large family, performs her arduous task with honor to herself and benefit to the children under her care, and when they go out into the world they cannot but take with them the feelings of children toward a kind mother, which they have truly found in Miss DAVIS.

But what is more especially notable in this institution is the gallery of paintings and statuary and the library that the founder of the institution, within the last few years, in a tour through Europe, gathered together at great expense of time and money, and which he has placed at the disposal of the institution. It is one of the finest galleries of art in this country, a gallery comprising paintings by Couture, Bougereau, Geradet, Vernet Le Comte, Toulmonchi, Gerome, Messenier, Merle, Horace Vernet, Fischel, Henry Barron and numerous other first-class European artists. These, together with a piece of statuary of Carrara marble by our young and talented artist LARKIN G. MEAD, of Florence, Italy, representing the returned soldier, cut by Mr. FITCH's order, in the heroic size, and which alone is worthy of a trip from New-York to see, comprise in part this fine collection. Mr. FITCH has spent a fortune in this great charity, through patriotic and kind motives; and, having placed the institution on a permanent basis, it should be the duty and pleasure of the people to continue, by their countenance and material support, the Asylum for the orphans of the nation, that has been so generously founded. The institution is under the care of an efficient Board of Trustees, of which WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS, of Darien, is President; JOSEPH B. HOYT, Esq., of Stamford, Treasurer, and Dr. ASA HILL, of Norwalk, Secretary; and any one wishing to lend a helping hand to this truly worthy charity will find J. B. HOYT, Esq., of the firm of HOYT BROTHERS, Nos. 28 and 30 Spruce-street, New-York, ready to receive their donations.

A CHRISTMAS MURDER.

Desperate Affray in a Beer Saloon—A Knife Plunged into a Man's Neck.

It was remarked by those abroad at a late hour that during the night preceding the dawn of the day of peace the streets were unusually full of drunken men, making night hideous by bachinalian songs and schreeches. Liquor was in and sense was out, so that men were prone to follow their natural instincts. The good natured staggered homeward venting carols in maudlin incoherence, and the natural savages were quick to quarrel and swift to have recourse to any weapon at hand. Several bloody affairs were reported yesterday; but the most serious of all occurred at an hour too late for mention then. At 1 o'clock in the morning the lager beer saloon No. 123 Delancey-street was filled with roysterers, and among them GEORGE STALL and a man named BRADY. Between these two a quarrel arose, and it quickly resulted in the knife which BRADY pulled out and lunged into the neck of STALL, making a wound that subsequent investigation proved will probably terminate fatally. In the confusion that followed the fall of STALL BRADY slipped from the saloon, and made his escape. Capt. DAVIS, of the Tenth Precinct, however, has officers in pursuit of the assassin, who will probably be taken. The wounded man, who was immediately conveyed to his home at No. 124 Delancey-street, where he remains still alive, but in an extremely critical condition. Officers REILLY and RYAN, of the Tenth Precinct, who were on the scene immediately after the affray, arrested CHARLES ALBRIGHT, EDWARD ALBRIGHT and DANIEL DONOVAN, who, it appears, were concerned in the *mêlée*, and were all committed by Justice MANSFIELD on charges of disorderly conduct made by DARIUS ADNOT, the proprietor of the saloon.

The Wrongs of Sailors.

Among the many items of injustice that have been printed in regard to the treatment of sailors, was the cheating and extortionate process generally indulged in by certain boarding house keepers, runners and shipping agents. A very reputable "sailors' boarding house" keeper affirms that much of the blame for all this should be shifted to the shoulders of a certain number of shipping agents, clerks and runners of shipping houses, and others, all of whom conspire to bleed the "Sons of the Sea," by outrageous charges, out of their hard-earned wages. Last week a certain shipping agent demanded $10 per man for every chance to ship. Five dollars is very frequently demanded and paid. The sailors are in debt to their landlords for board, clothing and cash advanced. The landlords depend upon the shipment of the men for reimbursement, and the advance pay given to the sailor frequently does not amount to the sum of his indebtedness. The landlords, who give generous fare and accommodations, with honest treatment, to their boarders, thus are they losers and, in many instances, suffer heavily. This class of landlords are, therefore, naturally in the minority, and it is no wonder that hordes of the other and baser sort, together with runners and greedy clerks, are in the majority, and their "Ring" robs and maltreats the poor sailor at every opportunity. It would seem that owners of vessels might ship their own men, with the aid of landlords of reputable sailor boarding houses. Thus better men might be procured, and many of the existing abominations would be effectually broken up.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Officer BATTERSBY, of the Forty-second Precinct, arrested WM. KILIAN on Friday on a charge of having assaulted and stabbed JAS. L. MOUNTFORD, of Union-avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., on the 13th inst., in a William-street saloon. Coroner WHITEHALL held an *ante-mortem* examination in the case, and obtained a verdict against the prisoner. The Coroner believing that as the assault had been committed in this county, he had no jurisdiction, so the prisoner was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday morning. The Magistrate decided that as the body of the wounded lay in Kings County, the jurisdiction laid there also, so KILIAN was sent back.

Captain JOURDAN, of the Sixth Ward, noticed on Friday night two notorious pickpockets, named ANN PHILLIPS and ANN CLAIG, on Broadway, engaged in "fanning" or endeavoring to pick the pockets of such ladies as they encountered. Both women were arrested, and when arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, were remanded for examination.

The Christmas festival of the Wilson Industrial School will take place at the Mission House on Tuesday morning, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, at the new building, corner of Avenue A and St. Mark's-place. The public are cordially invited.

EMANUEL STRAUSS was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, on a charge of forging the name of PATON BROS., provision dealers, at No. 883 Eighth-avenue, to an order for five hams. The prisoner gave the order to GEORGE ARFKEN, an expressman, who obtained the hams from EZRA A. DOW, an employe of HALSTEAD & CO., at No. 200 Forsyth-street. STRAUSS was remanded for trial.

THOMAS M. WOODS, of No. 289 Fulton-street, caused the arrest of JAMES REED, a boy, for the larceny of a tooth brush, a tooth pick, and a pen wiper. On being arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday, the accused was held for trial at the Special Sessions.

The annual election for officers of Gramercy Lodge, No. 537, F. & A. M., was held Thursday evening, with the following result: J. W. Fisher, W. M.; J. H. F. Arnold, S. W.; R. J. Clyde, J. W.; Isaac Dubois, Treasurer; Thomas L. Graham, Secretary; R. Ver Valen, S. D.; J. V. Luff, Jr., J. D.; C. A. Wilson, Chaplain, G. C. Rexford, Organist; Chas. Lambert, Marshal; Richard England, Tiler.

WILLIAM GREEN, who resides at No. 586 Eleventh-avenue, appeared at the Twentieth Precinct Station House at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and reported that he had been assaulted in the street by a man with a club. His face was bruised and bloody, but his wounds were not serious.

EDWARD LANDERS, 12 years of age, of No. 100 Mott-street, was severely injured yesterday by being knocked down and kicked by a horse.

MICHAEL SHAUNESSEY, of No. 435 East Sixteenth-street, was knocked down yesterday in East Fourteenth-street by a runaway team and severely injured.

HANNAH MAHONEY, aged 55, of No. 229 East Twenty-fifth-street, died suddenly yesterday morning in St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in Twenty-eighth-street.

The remains of a new-born child were found in a lot in Second-avenue, near Sixty-seventh-street.

The body of DANIEL TOOMEY, aged 33, and a resident of Utica, who had been seen on Friday night in Printing House-square in an intoxicated condition, was found yesterday morning in the rear yard of No. 2 Tryon-row. Death is believed to have resulted from congestion of the brain, caused by an accidental fall and his intoxication. Coroner FLYNN will investigate the case at the Morgue.

JAMES WILSON, aged 45, was found dead in bed yesterday, at No. 58 Baxter-street. WM. THOMPSON, aged 48 and a waiter, died suddenly at No. 4 Minetta-street, from heart disease. FITZ HARTMAN, of No. 517 Canal-street, was found dead in the hallway of No. 481 Greenwich-street. Cause of death unknown. MARY ANN RILEY, an infant, was found dead in bed at Yonkers.

A kerosene lamp exploded in the apartments of MORRIS KEMPE, last evening, at No. 43 Eldridge-street. The flames caused slight damage, and no one was hurt.

ALEX. CLARK, of No. 37 Madison-street, fell off Pier No. 51 East River, last evening, and was rescued by the Police.

MICHAEL J. KELLY, of No. 638 Second-avenue, was severely wounded last night, near his residence, by being struck on the head with a slung shot by an unknown man.

As JOHN G. PLATTNER, a German emigrant, passed the corner of Greenwich and Rector streets, last evening, an unknown man attempted to rob him. The proposed victim produced a knife to defend himself, when the robber drew a pistol and severely wounded PLATTNER in the right thigh.

Yesterday afternoon, as WM. MULLIGAN was leaving a Forty-second-street car, he was knocked down by JOHN MCDONALD, and his right hand terribly crushed by the wheels. Removed to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN FLYNN, of No. 479 Pearl-street, received a slight stab wound in the arm, yesterday, at the hands of CHARLES MOORE, of No. 51 Pearl-street, during a quarrel at No. 12 Baxter-street. MOORE was arrested.

BROOKLYN.

About 11 o'clock on Friday night the boiler of the tugboat *J. G. Neafie*, lying on the outside of the north pier, Atlantic Dock, exploded in consequence of an insufficiency of water—as is supposed—and caused considerable damage, but fortunately no loss of human life. The upper part and sides of the vessel were shivered, and the timbers and portions of the boiler were thrown in all directions. The force of the explosion was so great as to cause a portion of the roof of BAKER & MONTAGUE'S storehouse to be torn up and to throw down a portion of the stone wall upon which it rested. The flour mill of PEROT & CO. was also damaged by the breaking of windows and doors. At the time of the occurrence there were three men on board, two of whom escaped without the slightest injury, while the third (the engineer) was only slightly scalded. The damage to the boat is estimated at between $2,000 and $3,000, and to the buildings about $1,500 more.

A colored man named MAHALEEL PAYNE, was arrested in Main-street yesterday, for stealing a coat valued at $25, from the house of THOMAS W. DUNN, No. 15 Nassau-street. He escaped from the officer, but was subsequently rearrested and locked up to answer.

NORMAN MCLEOD was arrested on Friday, (midnight,) charged with stabbing EDWARD FITZSIMMONS with a knife.

JAMES GIDDINGS, keeper of a saloon at No. 280 Hudson-avenue, was arrested about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, for allowing cock fighting in his establishment. He is also charged with keeping his saloon open after 12 o'clock, (midnight.)

A sneak thief visited the house of Mr. HUSSEY, No. 235 Pearl-street, on yesterday afternoon and stole clothing valued at $60. About the same time two gold watches, a gold ring and an overcoat, valued in all at $125, were stolen from the house of C. MILN, No. 18 Fulton-avenue.

EDWARD GARRIGAN, residing at No. 140 Navy-street, was attacked in Hudson-avenue, near Myrtle-avenue, about 4 o'clock on yesterday morning, and seriously injured by a blow on the head with a club. He was taken to the City Hospital by Officer MOORE.

LEWIS BUNDICK (colored) was shot in the thigh with a pistol in the hands of EDWARD PALSON, (also colored,) in Troy-avenue, near Wyckoff-street, on Christmas Eve. The injury is slight, and the occurrence was purely accidental.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a quarrel took place between EDWARD FITZSIMMONS and JAMES FARRELL, at the residence of the former, No. 237 Navy-street, during which FITZSIMMONS was severely beaten, besides sustaining a compound fracture of one leg. FARRELL was arrested.

WILLIAM BOND, aged 15 years, was arrested yesterday morning, on a charge of being one of a gang who knocked down and robbed a peddler, named ENNIS ROSENTHAL, in Van Brunt-street, on the 22d of November last. He was held for a hearing.

A party of six boys, named James Riley, Timothy Leary, Francis Cullen, John Dillon, James Neilly and Jeremiah McGarry, who belong to a social organization which meets in Nelson-street, near Hicks, were arrested by the Forty-third Precinct Police on Friday night, with the view of breaking up the organization, which is complained of by the neighbors as a nuisance. They were detained a short time at the Station House, and discharged on the promise of going to their respective homes.

LONG ISLAND.

The Committee appointed by the meeting recently held at Moriches, in favor of the extension of the Southside Railroad, to confer with President FOX, of that road, report that the directors will extend it to Seatuck, eighteen miles east of Patchogue, the present terminus of the line, provided the residents along the proposed extension will subscribe for $140,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the railroad. Mr. FOX has ordered a survey of the road the coming week. Seatuck village is located on the eastern boundary of the town of Brook Haven. The extension will pass through the villages of Bellport, Fireplace, South Haven, Mastic, Moriches and Seatuck.

On Friday night, as CHARLES SANFORD, of East Heppogue, was proceeding to his home from Comac, he was stopped upon the road by a man who demanded his money. Mr. SANFORD said he had no money, but the highwayman refused to be thus put off. He made an attempt to catch hold of Mr. SANFORD, but that gentleman very sprightly evaded the movement, and, drawing a revolver, discharged it at his interceptor, who immediately turned and fled. The ball did not take effect. This is supposed to be the same man who robbed so many on this same thoroughfare. People in this section have become so much alarmed that they are constantly armed to protect themselves.

The following is the rate of taxation in the town of Hempstead, where the people are free from the encroachment of special legislation and political legerdemain: State tax—Schools, $3,988 32; general purposes, $3,988 32; bounty debt, $7,178 97; canals, $2,393; canal floating debt, $398 83; total, $17,947 44. County tax—town bills, $3,218 01; for roads, $990; for poor, $7,000; back tax, 1868, $504 13; volunteer and substitute debt, $7,423 86; share of county expenses, $18,259 44. Total, $55,342 88.

Mr. A. T. STEWART is said to be negotiating for a water front in Greenport with a view to establishing a ferry landing and railroad terminus in connection with his projected railroad to Hempstead Plains. The work of laying out this piece of property is rapidly progressing.

The people of Riverhead are agitating the question of deepening the river so as to admit freighting vessels. A contractor has been consulted, and will do the work requisite to admit this class of vessels, for $40,000.

A meeting of the residents of the towns of Huntington, Smithtown and Brook Haven was held at the hotel of B. B. NEWTON, Smithtown, on Friday, to take action in reference to an extension of the Northport Branch of the Long Island Railroad from Northport to Port Jefferson. The proposed extension will run through the villages of Smithtown, St. James, Stoney Brook, Setauket and Port Jefferson.

The store of F. H. YOUNG & CO., of Orient, was entered by thieves a few nights ago, and robbed of only a few dollars. They gained an entrance by prying off a window bolt.

Rev. ROBERT F. HOWARD, of Fonda, Montgomery County, has been called to Christ Episcopal Church, in Sag Harbor. His services commence on the 1st of January.

HENRY A. REEVES, JOHN R. REID, B. D. SLEIGHT, C. T. DURYEA are at present the subjects of much ridicule in Suffolk County, for circulating petitions begging people to read the New-York *World*.

The sportsmen of Long Island are on tiptoe awaiting the arrival of the 1st of January, when the law prohibiting the shooting of rabbits expires.

The people of Winfield have held an indignation meeting, and resolved to oppose the extension of Thompson-avenue, in the town of Newtown.

At a recent meeting of the citizens of Astoria it was resolved to petition the Legislature to grant the people of Newtown the right to vote by districts, and also to allow the town to raise money to support their poor.

The propeller *John Upton*, wrecked upon Hallett's Reef last week, has been got off. She was damaged to the extent of $5,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

Shortly before 11 o'clock on Friday night, Officer ROBINSON discovered a fire in FALK'S Union Foundry, corner of Second and William street, Hoboken. An alarm was given, and the fire, which originated among some patterns in close proximity to the furnace, was soon extinguished. Loss about $500. A slight fire also occurred in SPEER'S hat store, in Washington-street, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, but it was subdued with but slight damage.

On Friday evening a man named THOMAS MCSWEENEY, who had been an inmate of the County Almshouse at Snake Hill, left that institution for the purpose of proceeding to Jersey City. In crossing an Erie Railway bridge over Pen Horn Creek, MCSWEENEY stumbled and fell into the water. His cries brought to his assistance Mr. THATCHER, who rescued him, but life was extinct. On the person of deceased was found two liquor bottles, one nearly empty. Coroner BURNS yesterday, viewed the body and ordered it buried.

Mrs. BRIDGET RYAN was assaulted in a similar manner, in Jersey City, by THOMAS BURKE, and was terribly beaten. The assailant in this case, it is alleged, threatened to kill his victim. He was arrested and committed.

CHRISTIAN CUFFREY engaged in a disturbance in the saloon of PATRICK DOYLE, at No. 154 Newark-avenue, broke a large mirror worth $150, for which he was arrested and committed.

Education in Russia.

One of the greatest obstacles to the progress of national education in Russia has been the difficulty which has hitherto been found in obtaining efficient schoolmasters. Until recently, but a very small amount of instruction was offered to the bulk of the people, and what little there was of it was in the hands of a body of men who, as a general rule, did not reflect much credit upon their vocation. And in the few cases in which the teacher was not unfit for his post, his services could scarcely be counted upon for any great length of time, for the salary paid him was so small that he was, in all probability, always on the lookout for a better situation. In order to insure a constant supply of properly trained instructors, the Zemstvo, or assembly of landowners, of the Province of Novgorod, has had recourse to a plan which seems likely to work successfully. Instead of employing young seminarists, who were not likely to be contented with the prospect of devoting their lives to teaching in a village school, it was determined to train a number of peasant lads as schoolmasters, on the supposition that they would not only be well qualified for the work, but that they would be satisfied with it as a permanent occupation. As they were intended to pass their lives among peasants, it was not thought fit to accustom them, in anything but mental culture, to any other life than that which peasants lead. So a large house was built for them on the model of the *izba*, or peasant's dwelling, and in it the candidates for schoolmasterships are trained. They wear the peasant's dress—a white shirt, with a gray *armyak* over it, and in a Winter sheepskin *shuba*, or pelisse. At night they sleep on straw mattresses, laid upon benches, which run round the dormitory, their heads supported by cushions stuffed with hay. Their food resembles that on which peasants live. At 5:30 o'clock every morning they have black bread and a bowl of milk. At noon they dine off *shchi*, (cabbage soup,) and *kasha*, (a sort of gruel.) At 7 in the evening they sup off *shchi* again, or some other sort of soup. In fine weather they spend two or three hours every day in field work, and they are also taught carpentry and blacksmith's work, one room in the schoolhouse being fitted up as a carpenter's shop and another as a forge. There are no servants in the building, the pupils doing all the work of the house themselves, even down to cleaning the rooms, carrying the firewood, and looking after the stoves. It is expressly ordered that they shall not be taken out of their own sphere of life, and their teachers are requested to pay particular attention to all the manners and customs of the people, and to act in conformity with them. In the middle of May the pupils go home to their native villages, and remain there till the middle of August, in order that they may assist their families in their harvest operations, and that they may not forget their village life. After three years' training they will obtain posts as country schoolmasters, being paid first at the rate of 120 roubles (£18) a year. At the end of every three years of service they will obtain an increase of 60 rubles a year, until they obtain the maximum salary of 240 rubles (£36.) Such a sum is no great temptation to a seminarist, but it will be sufficient for securing the services of a peasant teacher. A newspaper, called the *Narodnaya Shkola*, or national school, has been started, in order that every teacher may know what his fellow teachers are doing. In another part of Russia a rich peasant has for several years supported a village school at his own expense. Sixty pupils are educated in it, and not only is a schoolmaster provided for them, but a priest is also paid a regular salary in order that they may receive a religious as well as secular instruction. Both the schoolmaster and the priest are paid by the peasant founder, and he also allots a certain sum of money every year for the purchase of books.—*Globe*.

Newly Discovered Caves in Iowa.

From the Dubuque Times.

A natural wonder was lately discovered on the Maquoketa, about eight miles northwest of the city. It consists of a succession or continuation of caves. These caves were discovered some months ago 100 feet below the surface of the earth, by men who are now busily engaged with a large working force in prospecting them for mineral. The large cave is over 1,200 feet in length, and the smaller one 1,600 feet, the two being separated from each other by an east and west bar, about sixty feet in thickness. No lead ore has yet been discovered in the large cave, it being filled with large bodies of iron-rust rock, which have fallen down from the roof and sides in great masses. In the smaller cave, however, the mineral shows itself quite freely, and large quantities have been taken out, while the prospect for richer leads than any yet found grows daily more flattering. Mineral also abounds in considerable quantities through the bar mentioned, and the indications are that it will soon be developed here in paying quantities. That these caves thus discovered but lead on to a continuation of others is demonstrated by the fact that a current of air puts in from the west so strong that work cannot be prosecuted without stopping up the opening. This volume of air is perfectly pure, and comes in with a rushing, roaring noise, resembling the rumbling of distant thunder. As soon as the proper arrangements can be made, we understand that the work of draining will be commenced, and continued until a thorough survey is made of the whole range. It is quite probable that some new and striking natural wonder will be developed.

VIRGINIA.

Congress and the Test Oath—The Republicans of the State and Reconstruction.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Dec. 23, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just finished reading an editorial copied from your paper upon the subject of Virginia being still kept out of the Union, and must say that it receives my hearty indorsation. Why is it that Congress continues so to act? Do they expect to build up a Republican Party of respectable and sensible whites and blacks by such a course? Do they not know that while oppressing a portion of the people of this State they necessarily injure the Republicans of the State? I must say that I have been astonished at the course pursued by Congress. In the first place, the resolution requiring the test oath of every officeholder put out of employment many good men who would have acted with the Republican Party, and who made every effort to place themselves in position to hold on, but were refused. Their places are filled by the very parties who are now opposing reconstruction or the admission of the State. In Heaven's name, I ask, what influence have these latter had with the whites or blacks of this State beneficial to the interests of the Republican Party? And, on the other hand, what an immense influence could the old officeholders and their friends have had in favor of that party! That has, however, nearly died out, and when the Republicans now are anxious to get the State in the Union, so as to build up the party, these leeches holding office, who, in many cases, never held much else but a gentleman's horse, are opposing it. I am satisfied that, could Congress see the material that is now filling the offices, (who are the trouble in this case,) they would receive the State at once and be ashamed of the appointments. The Republican Party can be built up in this State, but it cannot be done by souring the people. For one, I never was a Democrat, and never expect to be; but when that protection which is guaranteed to every American citizen is refused to me and my people, how can you expect me to work and act with the party? It is a grand mistake that all who cannot take the oath of July 2, 1862, (iron-clad,) are opposed to the Republican Party. If you recollect, the Union men carried this State in 1861 for members of the Convention, and it is folly to suppose that those men have changed their politics. They were necessarily more or less mixed up in the war, as many in the North would have been had they been here; but that is no reason why they should not act with the Republican Party at present.

The citizens of this State are suffering in more ways than one; first, they are depressed, and consequently incapable of properly performing their duties; second, business has been paralyzed and confidence destroyed; third, capital and emigration will not come to the State until we have a stable Government, and, let me ask here, does not the whole country suffer on account of our prostration? fourth, what labor we have is fast leaving the country on account of this general prostration; fifth, every disadvantage results, and no advantage can possibly accrue from the present state of affairs. M.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Rev. Dr. G. LEE, the English ritualist writer and preacher, is dangerously ill.

The African missionary, Rev. Dr. MOFFAT, is expected in England. He is seventy-six years of age.

Mrs. VAN COTT is occupying the pulpit of a Methodist Church in Springfield, Mass.

Rev. J. G. AMES, of Springfield, Ohio, is coming to New-York to take charge of an institution for the training of young men for city missionary work.

Rev. T. F. CORNELL has resigned the rectorship of St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn, L. I.

Rev. J. F. ELDER has accepted a call to the Madison-avenue Baptist Church.

Rev. F. JOHNSON, of Passaic, N. J., has been made a D. D. by the University of Jena, Germany.

Dr. JAMES, of Bustleton, Penn., has been a Methodist preacher since 1800.

At Blair, Neb., the Presbyterians have a church of two members—a man and his wife—the man being ordained elder.

There are 32,000 Baptists in Indiana.

In the New-Jersey General Congregational Association there are twenty-five churches.

A new Presbyterian paper will be started in Chicago as soon as $50,000 is secured for the purpose.

The music in HENRY WARD BEECHER'S church costs $7,000 a year.

The First German Episcopal Church was dedicated in New-York last week. It is in East Fourteenth-street, and cost about $40,500.

The Presbyterian letter to the Pope is to be officially forwarded to Rome, in both English and Latin.

The Baptists in Pennsylvania have 480 churches and 54,133 members.

The *Central Baptist* of St. Louis protests against the organization of more Baptist churches in Missouri. There are in that State 800 churches, with an average membership of seventy-five each. Not one church in twenty is supporting a pastor.

The *Congregational Review* is to be moved from Boston to Chicago.

A recent meeting of Presbyterian ministers and elders, held in London, discussed the propriety of shortening the Confession of Faith.

The Episcopal missionaries of Northern India expect soon to open a theological school at Lahore.

A native of South Africa has translated *The Pilgrim's Progress* into Caffre.

Rev. GEO. A. PETTY, editor of the *National Baptist*, has been elected General Sunday School Superintendent of the Baptist denomination.

Two Protestant papers have been started in Mexico.

Rev. F. S. KRAMER, of the Thirty-fourth-street Synagogue, has resumed his post after a long illness.

An institution has been established at Macon, Ga., for the educating and training of colored ministers, under the control of Dr. E. W. WARREN, of the Baptist Church.

The *Telegraph & Messenger*, of Macon, has an editorial on "Religious Reunion," advocating warmly the reunion of the Protestant denominations, North and South.

Further Particulars of the Horrible Wife Murder in Illinois.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Review, Dec. 22.

We learn from HARRY ULLMAN, who has recently returned from a trip over the P. P. and J. Railroad, the following particulars of a horrible murder committed by a man named JOHN HICKMAN, living on a farm two and a half miles from Chandlerville. Last Sunday HICKMAN and his wife were alone in the house, having sent his son, a lad about eighteen years old, out to the barn to feed the stock. While engaged in that, the boy heard his stepmother scream, and going to the house, looked in at the door, and found the woman lying on the floor, where his father had evidently knocked her with a club. Hesitating to cope with HICKMAN, who is a powerful man, the boy watched him, and, to his horror, saw his father take the butcher knife and raise her up by the hair, and while she pleaded for her life, deliberately cut her throat from ear to ear.

The lad ran to town and gave the alarm. The people rallied, and on going to the house found the woman lying dead, horribly mangled and HICKMAN gone. They searched for him, and after an hour's hunt found him in a piece of woods near by, hiding in the brush. He was taken to town and locked up, and on Monday noon was taken to Beardstown by five men and lodged in jail. This is HICKMAN'S second offence. Some twelve years ago he attacked his wife just after the confinement, and when the boy spoken of above was six years old. He knocked the lad down with a flat-iron, the scar still remaining in his forehead, and he then with a club set upon and beat his wife and child to a jelly, killing them both. For this he was arrested, but escaped on a plea of insanity. Seven years ago he married his present wife, but had since lived happily with her, as every one supposed, until the frightful crime of Sunday. He weighs about 225 pounds, is tall and stout and well made. He gave no reasons for his conduct, but maintained a sullen silence. He came originally from Tennessee, and there are rumors that he fled from that State and came to Illinois, on account of a quarrel in which he killed a man. The physician whose testimony declaring him insane cleared him twelve years ago, now says that he does not think he was ever insane, but is actuated by devilish malignity. Intense excitement prevails at Chandlerville, and there was some talk of lynching him, but finally better counsels prevailed and it was determined to let the law take its course.

A Sudden Interruption of the Festivities—A Christmas Eve Party Precipitated from a Second Story to the Cellar by the Floor Giving Way.

From the Providence Journal, Dec. 25.

We learn that an unfortunate accident occurred at Greene, in Coventry, last night, but which might almost be called fortunate, so many persons were put in mortal jeopardy, and yet escaped with unimportant hurts. A Christmas party had assembled under the auspices of the Ladies' Sewing Society, in the hall of a new building recently erected near the depot at Greene, and were engaged in pleasant festivities appropriate to the occasion. The company numbered something more than two hundred. About 10 o'clock, just as Santa Claus, in full costume, entered the hall on his beneficient errand, the floor gave way without warning, and the party were precipitated upon the floor below with so much force as to carry that down also, and crushed humanity and broken floor timbers were tumbled in one promiscuous heap into the cellar.

Nearly half an hour elapsed before all could be extricated. Then, wonderful to relate, it was found that no one was killed, that probably not more than three or four had received fractures of their limbs, and that not more than twenty-five had suffered very serious injury from the terrible crash.

Our informant, who soon started for this city for surgical assistance, did not wait to learn definitely the particulars of the hurts. An elderly man named HUMES was thought to be in a precarious condition. Mr. WHIPPLE V. PHILLIPS was somewhat injured, but it was hoped not seriously. Dr. P. K. HUTCHINSON was one of the company who went down, but recovered himself so far as to be able to devote himself assiduously to the care of the others. It seems almost a miracle that the half dozen kerosene lamps were harmlessly extinguished in the crash, and that the stove filled with glowing anthracite was so near the chimney that it did not fall. If the burning coals had gone down upon that struggling mass in the cellar, the result might have been appalling. We hope to hear that no loss of life or limb will follow this disaster.

The Marchioness of Queensbury on the Fenians—John Martin.

The Dowager Marchioness of Queensberry, who was one of the first to extend sympathy and relief to the "Manchester martyrs," has come forward with her characteristic enthusiasm both to aid the families of the prisoners and promote the election of JOHN MARTIN, a convict of '48, now residing in this country, to the British Parliament. She thus writes to the editor of an English paper:

DEAR MR. SULLIVAN: In your paper to-day there is a request to 'men and women, boys and girls,' to work for Mr. MARTIN, of Kilbroney; but what can I do at this distance excepting to inclose you £10 toward the fund which will be required for necessary expenses? It will be a blessing for Ireland, indeed, if Mr. MARTIN be returned; and if women are called to the work, how gladly would I work night and day to insure his return were I now in Ireland. Oh, that every one who loves Ireland may go to work and vote for JOHN MARTIN, the true friend of Ireland, and organize for him a glorious victory! The only astonishment is that he has not long since been elected; for who so well qualified to speak the mind of Ireland as that venerated patriot? May God bless him. It does, indeed, send a thrill of pleasure, as the *Nation* says, through the heart that this selection should be made worthy of the country and the time. Excuse this from one who, perhaps, has no right to express an opinion, but who loves Ireland too well to be silent at such a moment. May God bless the man who votes for JOHN MARTIN! Yours faithfully,

CAROLINE QUEENSBERRY.

P. S.—I have written the draft for £20, because I want you to send another £10 to Mrs. LUBY for the wives and children of the prisoners, for coals or flannel. C. QUEENSBERRY.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 25.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed irregular yesterday at 91⅜.

BREMEN, Dec. 25.—Petroleum closed quiet yesterday at 6 thalers 63 groats.

HAMBURG, Dec. 25.—Petroleum closed quiet yesterday at 15 marc bancos.

[Advertisement.]

Will GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN answer the following at Tammany to-night? Did GEORGE PEABODY make $20,000,000 on T. W.'s Secret Advices from W. H. S. on MASON and SLIDELL?

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 25—*In steamship Ville de Paris, for Havre.*—Russell Forsyth, Miss Gertrude Pratt, M. Ellis, Miss Grace Pratt, Chapman Dwight, Miss May Pratt, Francis Welch, E. R. Davison, L. S. Davison, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. A. Chalmers, C. Bloch, Mr. Hoskin, Mr. and Mrs. Ridgway, Miss Ridgway, E. Meeks, J. Meeks, Jr., S. Shepard, Jas. H. Stoller, Octave Defrance, J. N. Low, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Read, Mr. Hernsheim, Miss Cushing, Mr. Lewishon, Miss A. Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Wheelwright, Mrs. Laura Bier and family, A. Zipperlen, Mrs. Dufour and child, Alphonse Geelen, Miss Mary Monen, Miss A. Oser, Mr. Kolopp, J. Della Faille, Francois Valader, Mrs. Cheriere, A. Frank, Jacques Comte, Miss Pauline, Mr. Magnan, Chas. Savreux, Michel Badie, Victor Badie, Raymond Badie, Alex. Moreau, Emile Michaud, Edward Bohr, Eug. Bongier, Pascal Mattie, Aug. Blasini, Bastien Vitah, E. Ricci, Pascal Irama, Jean Pavil, Eugene Faquin, A. Geille, Louis Rion, Louis Poli.

DEC. 25—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool.*—Saml. S. Ward and lady, L. Ward, Thos. Brennan, James Goodwin, General W. W. Loring, Saml. Squire, wife and family, W. Preston, Robt. O. Old, P. Augur, Alexander Irvine, Mr. Cox, Mr. Sturgars, Julius Davis, Charles Godford.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 25.—*In Steamship Westphalia, from Hamburg*—Gustav Bernheim, Dr. O. Thompson and child, Emma Halasz, A. Wendt, Adam Hofman, wife and 4 children, Carl Jozefe, Anton Rhende, A. Heinemann, F. Kunsemuller and wife, Helene Gravenhorst, Sal. Caro, Betty Biller and child, P. Engell, Rosalie Salomon and 2 children, Catha. Volkert, Gustav and Louise Lund, Herman Baur, Morris Frank, Alwin Muller, Fridr. Lederer, Ferd. Heyer, George Class, G. Mendelsohn, Marie Thaysen, Thomas Schmidt, wife and 2 children.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 23 | Sun sets..... 4 39 | Moon rises.12 04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 38 | Gov. Island. 2 27 | Hell Gate.. 3 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 25.

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Tripoli, (Br.,) Hains, Liverpool Dec. 7, Queenstown 8th, and Boston 24th, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steamship Virginia, Kennedy, Galveston Dec. 16, via Key West 20th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Had heavy weather up to Cape Hatteras, since light winds and calms.

Ship Lady Blessington, Adams, London Nov. 3, and Isle of Wight 12th, with mdse. to Calvin Adams. Has had moderate weather all the passage.

Bark La Ciguena, Wheeler, Leghorn 52 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to Fabbri & Chauncey—vessel to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 3. Came the middle passage, and had moderate weather all the passage.

Bark Laura Marie, (N. G.,) Wischke, Newcastle, Eng., 56 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Made the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Victor, (of New-Bedford,) Cowan, San Francisco Aug. 20, with mdse. to Sutton & Co.

Brig Hetty Mary, (of New-Quay,) Davis, Rio Janeiro 57 ds., with coffee to Busk & Jevons—vessel to G. F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Nov. 21, in lon. 36 57. Had fine weather up to Bermuda, and from thence heavy westerly and northerly gales.

Brig Isabel, (of Economy, N. S.,) White, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Had strong south winds to Hatteras, since strong northerly winds.

Brig Belle, (of Gibraltar,) Belhousen, Seville 32 ds., with mdse. to master. Had rough weather on the coast, remainder fine weather.

Schr. F. G. Knight, (of Camden,) Kent, Savanilla 21 ds., with hides, fustic, &c., to D. De Castro & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had moderate weather. Left no American vessels in port.

WIND—At sunset, light, S. W., hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships Ville de Paris, for Havre; City of London and Pennsylvania, for Liverpool; Cambria, for Glasgow; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 25.—Passed in for Baltimore—Bark Balder, from Liverpool; brig Concord, from Nassau.

A northeast rainstorm set in at noon to-day, and still continues.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 25.—The steamships Nevada and City of Antwerp, from New-York, arrived here this morning. The steamship Cuba, from New-York, also arrived at 12:30 o'clock this morning.

NEW YEAR'S TABLE.
THE
GREAT AMERICAN
TEA COMPANY
Have Selected a Cargo of the
CHOICEST AND BEST
COFFEE,
Imported with Especial Reference to Supplying the
NEW YEAR'S TABLE
Of their Customers, and they are putting it up in neat
FIVE-POUND PACKAGES,
Which they will deliver in any part of the City without Extra Charge.
NO HOLIDAY TABLE
will be complete without the
Great American Tea Co.'s
CHOICEST
COFFEES AND TEAS.
THE WAY TO OBTAIN OUR GOODS.
Leave your orders at either of the Stores of the Company, which they have established at central points to convenience their customers in all parts of the City and Brooklyn, as follows:
HEADQUARTERS
31 AND 33 VESEY-ST.
BRANCHES,
640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
479 EIGHTH-AV., north corner 34th-st.
850 EIGHTH-AV., northeast corner 51st-st.
218 BOWERY, between Spring and Prince-sts.
702 THIRD-AV., northwest corner 44th-st.
299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich-sts.
205 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, corner Concord-st.
150 FULTON-AV., BROOKLYN.
23 DE KALB-AV., BROOKLYN.
133 GRAND-ST., WILLIAMSBURG.
Or send an order by Post to either Store, and they will be sent to all parts of the City without extra charge.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
Handsome, Useful
AND
Reasonable.
Bronzes, Clocks and Ornaments,
Jardiniere Stands and Flowers,
Inlaid Card Tables,
Fire Screens and Music Stands,
Cabinets and Etagares,
Ladies' Fancy and Sewing Chairs,
Gentlemen's Smoking Chairs,
Pedestals and Card Receivers.
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
ENTIRELY NEW STYLES.
LACE CURTAINS AT COST
DURING THIS MONTH.
TABLE LINEN.
UNTIL JAN. 1, WE OFFER OUR
LARGE STOCK OF THESE
GOODS AT COST.
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